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No. 21,912 號式拾百玖仟壹萬式第 日廿月捌辰戊 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5th, 1928. 伍拜禮 日伍月拾年八廿百九仟壹萬英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	O																											
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 12	No. 14	No. 16	No. 18	No. 22	No. 24	No. 26	No. 28	No. 30														
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.													
										+																		
Kowloon	Dep.	8.40	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	10.30	1.15	2.15	2.35	3.20	4.45	5.45	6.30	7.15													
Yau Ma Tei	Dep.	8.45			9.15	10.05	10.35	1.20				4.50	5.50	6.40	7.25													
Shatin	Dep.	7.01			9.30	10.20	10.50	1.24				4.50	6.02	7.03														
Tai Po Market	Dep.	7.51			9.45	10.35	10.54	1.37				5.04	6.15	7.08														
Tai Po	Dep.	7.50			9.58	10.27	10.58	1.51				5.03	6.19	8.10														
Fanning	Dep.	7.30			10.05	10.47	12.48	2.01				5.19	5.80	8.20														
Shanagahui	Dep.	7.25		9.07	10.10	10.52	12.53	2.06			3.14	5.23	5.56	8.44														
Shanagahui	Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	10.15	10.58	12.59	2.12	2.55	3.20	5.29	5.59	6.41	8.30														
Canton	Arr.		1.02		5.57				7.03																			

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS		No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 25 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.
Canton	...Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	8.50	—
Shamshun	...Dep.	7.18	9.05	10.35	11.40	12.18	2.58	4.89	5.49	6.45	7.20	—
Shengshun	...Dep.	7.25	9.12	10.42	11.47	—	3.05	4.46	5.58	6.52	—	—
Fanning	...Dep.	7.30	9.16	10.47	11.51	—	3.10	4.50	6.00	—	—	—
Tai Po Market	...Dep.	7.40	9.26	10.57	12.02	—	3.21	5.00	6.10	—	—	—
Tai Po	...Dep.	7.44	9.31	11.01	12.06	—	3.26	5.04	6.15	—	—	—
Shatin	...Dep.	7.57	9.44	11.14	12.20	—	3.39	5.17	6.26	—	—	—
Yuennei	...Dep.	8.11	9.66	11.28	12.33	—	3.51	5.29	6.40	—	—	—
Kowloon	...Arr.	8.17	9.62	11.29	12.38	12.58	3.57	5.35	6.46	7.28	8.00	—

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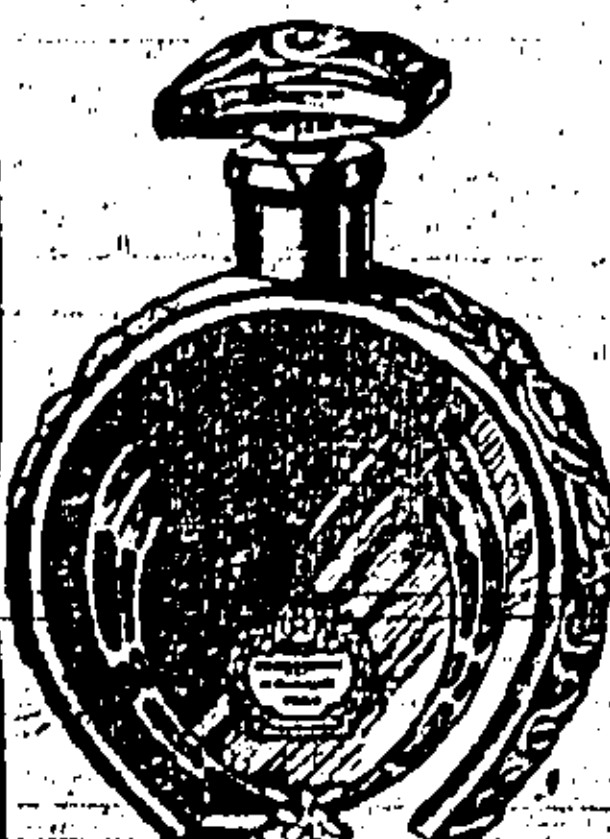
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LORD OXFORD'S MEMORIES.

EVE-OF-WAR FEAR OF CABINET SPLIT.

"IF GREY WENT I SHOULD GO"

Lord Oxford's reminiscences in a new volume "Memories and Reflections" are typical of the man—dignified, cultivated, and restrained. They are not a complete autobiography, still less a consecutive history of the author's times (for instance, there is no mention of the Easter Rebellion in Dublin, or of the 'Armistice'), but they give Lord Oxford's simple, unimpassioned account of the great events of which he had first-hand knowledge.

Much of the first volume is occupied with memories of Lord Oxford's career at the Bar.

Sacrificed 10,000 Gns. Brief.

Mr. Asquith's forensic career was terminated by his acceptance of office in the Liberal Cabinet of 1905. Since he then sacrificed a 10,000-guineas brief in Egypt in order to go to the Treasury, he is well entitled to comment:

There are people, I know, who think that the "spoils of office" offer an irresistible allurements to adventurous and ambitious politicians: my own experience, which is by no means unique, is that the pursuit of politics is apt to involve a man in heavy material loss.

With the second volume we come to the days when the anxieties of the Irish crisis were merging into the much greater anxieties of the great war. The then Prime Minister gives us extracts from the day-to-day notes he made at the time:

July 28th.—The Amending Bill and the whole Irish business are, of course, put into the shade by the coming war, for it now seems as if nothing but a miracle could avert it.

July 30th.—The city, which is in a terrible state of depression and paralysis, is for the time being all against English intervention. The prospect is very black.

August 1st.—We all set to work to draft a direct personal appeal from the King to the Czar. When we had settled it I called a taxi, and, in company with Tyrrell, drove to Buckingham Palace at about 1.30 A.M. The King was hauled out of bed, and one of my strangest experiences was sitting with him, clad in a dressing-gown, while I read the message and the proposed answer.

There was really no fresh news this morning. Lloyd George, all for peace, is more sensible and statesmanlike for keeping the position still open. Grey declares that if an out-and-out policy of non-intervention at all costs is adopted he will go. Winston very bellicose and demanding immediate mobilisation.

If it comes to war I feel sure we shall have a split in the Cabinet. Of course if Grey went I should go and the whole thing would break up.

Winston's War Paint.

The actual declaration of war is narrated in a very matter-of-fact way in a passage ending:

Winston, who has got on all his war-paint, is longing for a sea-fight in the early hours of the morning to result in the sinking of the Goeben. The whole thing fills me with sadness. The House took the fresh news to-day very calmly and with a good deal of dignity, and we got through all the business by half-past four.

The chapters dealing with Mr. Asquith's period of office as Prime Minister in the war read like the hasty jottings of a man much too busy to put more than a haphazard selection of his thoughts on paper. But the formation of the first Coalition is fully treated, and it is made clear that the complicated events leading up to the change of Government all centred not about the "shell" controversy but about the eccentric behaviour of Lord Fisher at the Admiralty.

The first Coalition itself is treated with attention, but it appears that friction in its ranks began very early and was specially associated with the problem of conscription, which the Prime Minister never liked.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A DEAL IN SACRIFICIAL PAPERS.

PLAINTIFF'S EVASIVE MEMORY.

"FULL OF MISTAKES."

A deal in sacrificial papers resulted in the Wing Cheong firm taking an action against Chan Mui, alias Him Lung of the a.s. Chung Kong for the recovery of \$278.40 being value of goods sold and delivered.

Mr. W. D. Owen who appeared for the plaintiff told his Lordship (Mr. Justice P. Jackson), at the Summary Court yesterday morning that the claim was an ordinary one for goods sold and delivered, the goods being joss papers of many varieties, and he understood that the defence would be one of goods sold through an agency, but he would prove that Chan Mui and the Him Lung firm were one party.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, Sr., appeared for the defendant.

Giving evidence the manager of the plaintiff firm said that Chan Mui was formerly employed by his firm as a cook. After serving for about nine months, Chan Mui left.

On December 3rd, last year, Chan Mui returned to the shop and gave an order amounting to the sum claimed. Defendant told him that he wanted credit for one trip, and when the bill and receipt were made out, Chan Mui signed in both places in his own name and in the name of the Him Lung firm. When asked why he did this, Chan Mui said that he and the Him Lung firm were one and the same party.

In cross-examination, witness said that defendant was a cook in the employ of the Wing On firm and not the Wing Cheong firm, but both firms were under the same management. He said that the bill was dated on defendant on the day of the purchase.

Mr. d'Almada asked witness to examine the bill carefully, particularly the date. Witness after doing so found that the bill was dated January, which was about a month after the date of purchase. Witness said that he made a mistake in regard to the date, because the deal was put through by a foki and not himself. He also said that he made a mistake when he said that defendant was formerly employed by the Wing Cheong firm.

Mr. d'Almada: Oh, you are full of mistakes.

Prompting A Witness.

The foki of the plaintiff firm was called, and when questioned about the date of the transaction, the previous witness who was sitting in Court at once got up and prompted him to say a certain date. Mr. d'Almada objected but witness then took a slip of paper from his spectacle case on which it was written December 3rd. This was apparently to remind him to say that the goods were purchased on that date.

Defendant was then called to the box and he said that he was merely a carrier. Whatever negotiations plaintiff might have had with the Him Lung firm of Haiphong were conducted by letters. He was merely sent there to take delivery and bring the goods back to the Him Lung firm for a small consideration.

His Honour decided that defendant was only a carrier and gave judgment against the plaintiff with costs.

Not A Bitter Word.

As the narrative proceeds it becomes more and more reticent, and the author, with characteristic fastidiousness, refrains from stating his own case against the men who forced his resignation. That story is told in a severely discreet chapter by Lord Owen.

In one feature the book stands out in happy contrast to many others written by the great figures of the war. It is the work of a man who might have been excused for harbouring certain resentments. But from beginning to end there is not a single bitter personal word.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

(October 5th.)

Portuguese Republic Day Reception, Club Lusitano, 10.30 to noon.
Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Grand Tattoo, Sookunpoo, 8.30 p.m.
Memorial Service for Victims of Anking Piracy, Cathedral, 3.30 p.m.
Refugee Association Meeting, Scandal Point, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Two Lovers."
World Theatre: "What Price Glory."
Star Theatre: "The Road To Romance."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Saturday.

(October 6th.)

Garrison School Swimming Sports, V.R.C., 10.30 a.m.
Extra Race Meeting, Happy Valley, 2.30 p.m.
Grand Tattoo, Sookunpoo, 8.30 p.m.
Golf: Autumn Meeting, Fanling.
Ladies Recreation Club, American Tournament, 2.30 p.m.
Cricket:—Division I.: Indian R.C. v. University (F).
Football:—First Division: Kowloon v. Chinese Athletic; Royal Artillery v. Police; Navy v. Queen's; Recreation v. Small Units; Club v. South China; Second Division: Recreation v. St. Joseph's; South China "A" v. Club; Small Units v. Royal Artillery; South China "B" v. Chinese "B"; Royal Air Force v. Navy; Kowloon v. Eastern; Chinese "A" v. University.
Lawn Bowls:—Division II.: Craigengower v. Kowloon Bowling Green; Kowloon C.C. v. Recreation "A"; Recreation "B" v. Taikoo; East Point v. Yacht Club.
Queen's Theatre: "Two Lovers."
World Theatre: "What Price Glory."
Star Theatre: "The Road To Romance."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.; King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Principal Mail:—Outward: Europe via Victoria, B.O. (Protestant), 10.30 a.m.; Europe via Siberia (Sunning), 6 p.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Fushimi Maru), 8 a.m.

Sunday.

(October 7th.)

18th Sunday after Trinity.
Golf: Autumn Meeting, Fanling.
Chinese Aquatic Sports, North Point, 2 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Ritz."
World Theatre: "Girl Shy."
Star Theatre: "Why Girls Go Back Home."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Principal Mail:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, letters only (Benarce).
Monday.
(October 8th.)
Extra Race Meeting, Happy Valley, 2.30 p.m.
Golf: Autumn Meeting, Fanling.
Chinese Aquatic Sports, North Point, 2 p.m.
Search Light Football: Army v. Hong Kong Chinese, Sookunpoo, 7.30 p.m.
Billiards League: Royal Artillery v. Land Police; K.O.S.B. v. C. and C.P. Club; Water Police v. Queen's; R.E. and R.C. v. Warders, Dockyard v. Garrison Messrs.
Queen's Theatre: "Ritz."
World Theatre: "Girl Shy."
Star Theatre: "Why Girls Go Back Home."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Principal Mail:—Outward: Europe via Negapatam, papers only (Nan-tang). Outward: Europe via San Francisco and Europe via Siberia (President Cleveland), noon.

Tuesday.

(October 8th.)

Sale of Crown Land: New Kowloon Inland Lots Nos. 1187 and 1188, and Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2143, 3 p.m.
Hockey: Y.M.C.A. 1st XI v. Queen's 2nd XI, 5 p.m.
General Meeting, Y.M.C.A. Tennis Club, 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Children of Divorce."
World Theatre: "Girl Shy."
Star Theatre: "A Kiss in the Dark."
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Principal Mail:—Outward: Europe via Marseilles (d'Armagu), 2.30 p.m.

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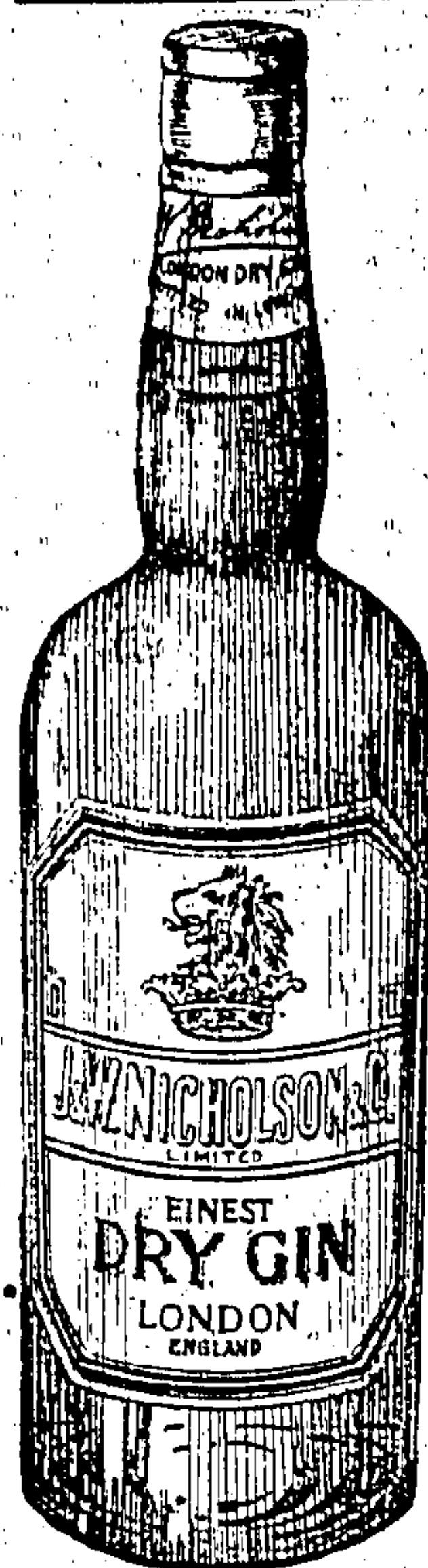
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Leb's Trade and Shopping Guide of Hong Kong

July 1928 to June 1929

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DIRECTORY

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Alphabetical list of Firms and names of staff.
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BUDGET FOR 1929 PASSED.

DEBATE IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

VIEWS OF UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

OBJECTION TO MOUNTAIN LODGE MOTOR ROAD.

PROBLEM OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Colony's Budget for 1929 was read a second and third time and passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon.

The collective views of the Unofficial members were presented by Sir Shou-son Chow in an admirable speech which obviously showed that no pains had been spared in analysing in considerable detail the Government's estimates of revenue and expenditure. Upon the whole the Budget met with warm approval, but strong exception was taken to one or two items, and great emphasis was laid upon the rapid increase in standing charges, particularly under the heading of "personal emoluments." In reply the Colonial Secretary referred to the steady increase in the standard of living and asked whether any prominent commercial concern had been able to set a limit to its expenditure on salaries.

MOUNTAIN LODGE ROAD.

Objection was taken to the vote of \$57,000 for grading the road to Mountain Lodge in order to make it suitable for motor traffic. The Unofficial members urged that this would be a waste of money unless the road was also widened and they intimated that they would not favour the extra expenditure which such widening would involve. The Colonial Secretary replied that the road was to be widened as well as graded, but did not explain whether the \$57,000 covered both operations. More will possibly be heard of this matter when further details are given for there is undoubtedly a considerable feeling in the Colony that this particular expenditure is quite unnecessary.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

There was, as anticipated, some strong comment upon the Colony's inadequate water supply. It was announced that the Secretary of State had sanctioned the scheme for bringing water across the harbour from the reservoirs on the mainland—news which was received with great satisfaction. The Secretary of State approves the pipe lines but apparently desires that they should be embedded in concrete and not simply laid on the bed of the harbour. He also favours an immediate commencement being made with the construction of the Aberdeen reservoir and the postponement, for the time being, of the second section of the Shing Mun Valley Scheme. Reference is made to this subject in our leading article.

ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster has been appointed acting Attorney-General in place of Sir Henry Pollock who occupied the position during Sir Joseph Kemp's leave of absence until incapacitated by his recent unfortunate accident. Mr. Alabaster was sworn in on taking his seat in the Council yesterday. The charge also necessitated Mr. C. G. S. Mackie taking the oath again. Up to the present he has been filling the vacancy in the Unofficial ranks caused by Sir Henry Pollock's official appointment. Now presumably he is filling the vacancy caused by Sir Henry Pollock's absence through illness.

Those present at the Council meeting were H.E. the Officer-Administering the Government, H.E. the General Officer Commanding, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Director of Public Works, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, the Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, the Hon. Dr. R. H. Kotewall, the Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, the Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Beith and the Deputy Clerk of Councils, Mr. H. R. Butters.

The Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding \$10,478,964 to the Public Service of the year 1929.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

SIR SHOU-SON CHOW.

Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow said:—Your Excellency, Sir Henry Pollock having temporarily left us to join the official ranks, where his presence represents a gain to the Government and a loss to us, the duty of voicing the collective views of this Council on the Budget has again devolved upon me this year. I shall endeavour to discharge this duty to the best of my ability, leaving my honourable unofficial colleagues to bring forward individually any special points to which they may wish to call the attention of this Council.

Speaking for the unofficial members, I wish to congratulate Your Excellency upon your first Budget. I also wish to congratulate the Hon. the Colonial Secretary in the same connection, for the present Budget is his first as well. The pleasure it gives me to convey the compliments of the unofficial members in this respect is the greater because the Budget is one that must be considered satisfactory, alike for the sound financial position it reveals, and the able and clear manner in which it has been presented.

Trade Prospects.

We fully agree with the conclusions reached by Your Excellency regarding existing conditions of trade in South China, and the factors you consider to be responsible for these conditions. With Your Excellency we sincerely hope that the work which the Government of Kwangtung and Kwangsi are now doing in the suppressing of piracy and brigandage will not be relaxed; for the return of good order in the neighbouring provinces is the most important step in restoring the prosperity of Hong Kong no less than that of the two Kwangs, with whose future our own is so closely linked. While respectfully joining with Your Excellency in congratulating the Government in the great endeavour they are making to advance the welfare of the areas over which they rule, we wish at the same time to support your view that the hand-to-mouth policy which the Chinese merchants are adopting is in a large measure due

to the uncertainty they feel as to the taxation which these Governments may impose in future.

The tribute which Your Excellency paid in your Budget speech to the untiring labour of Sir Cecil Clementi for the reopening of friendly intercourse between Hong Kong and Canton has our warm support; and we sincerely hope that by the time Sir Cecil returns to the Colony the tact and patience he expended in this cause will have been rewarded with even greater success.

Dealing with the actual Estimates, I should like first to say that the unofficial members have been gratified to learn that when the financial year closes the estimated revenue for 1928 is likely to be exceeded by the sum of not less than \$2,571,090. This I think may be taken as evidence that conditions in the Colony are gradually returning to normal. We do not forget that of this increase a sum of over \$1,000,000 is accounted for by land sales which cannot legitimately be regarded as steady income; none the less the bigger demand for building sites can be taken as proof of a further increase in the population, as well as a healthy sign that confidence in the future of the Colony is being restored.

A Conservative Policy.

From the Budget we see that the estimate of revenue for 1929 is nearly \$400,000 below the revised estimate for 1928, a fact which clearly indicates that the Government is pursuing a conservative policy in budgeting. The unofficial members of the Council entirely agree with that policy, because, as Your Excellency pointed out at the last meeting, land sales may fall off when the immediate demand for more building sites has been satisfied.

Although normal conditions are slowly returning, times are still none too good in the Colony. The whole community is therefore more than relieved to find that the Government has decided not to resort to fresh taxation, but is striving, instead, to meet the Colony's requirements out of surplus balances, and, when necessary, by means of public loans. Until times have improved to a much greater extent the Colony is not in a position to stand any substantial increase in taxation without the most serious effects on its trade—effects which would have immediate reactions on the public finances as well as on the general prosperity of the Colony.

The unofficial members agree with the Government that large and important public works should quite properly be financed by means of public loans, so that posterity which benefits as much as, and sometimes more than, the present generation, should bear its share of the burden. At any rate, the present generation has to pay its quota of the interest and sinking fund charges on all loans, as they fall due from year to year. I need not labour this point as on several occasions, particularly at the Budget meeting of this Council last year, I have spoken at some length in support of that policy.

The Water Supply.

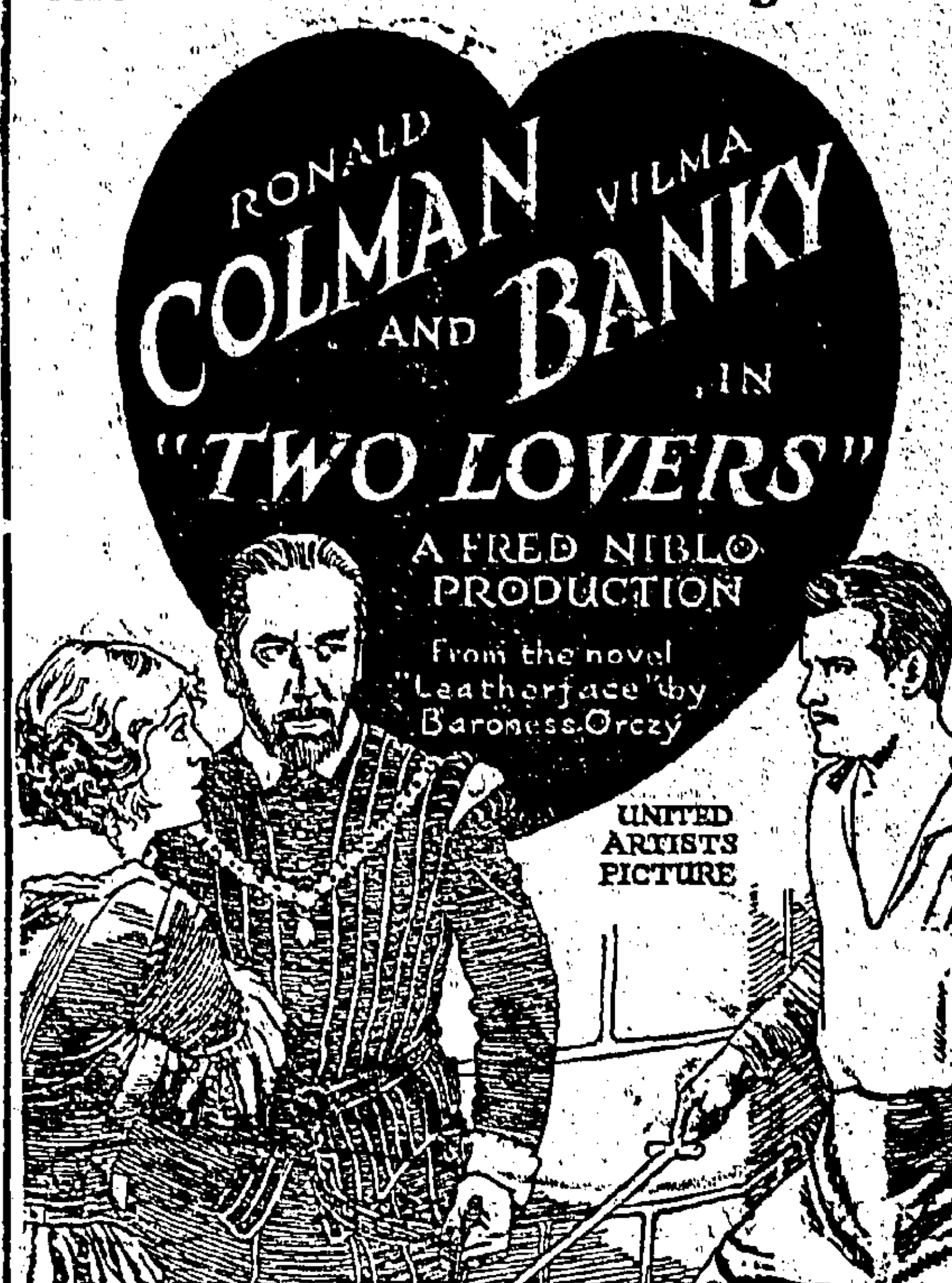
With Your Excellency's permission, I shall now turn to individual items of revenue and expenditure in the Estimates. Quite the most important problem facing the Colony is that of water supply for the island, affecting, as it does, the greater bulk of our population. The unofficial members are glad to learn from Your Excellency that which ever scheme is finally adopted will be pushed on with the utmost dispatch. Much valuable time has already been lost in considering alternative proposals, and the people have meanwhile been suffering great hardship through the acute shortage of water. Such hardship has been more severe this year than for many years past owing to the unusually dry summer. Aggravating the position also has been the somewhat peculiar phenomenon of a reservoir that was full to overflowing one week and almost empty a few weeks later. I refer to the Pokfulam Reservoir which supplies the western part of the town, probably the most thickly populated district of the entire Colony. It is to be hoped that the Water Authority will look carefully into the possibility of enlarging the holding capacity of this reservoir. I am given to understand that it has not been dredged since its completion many years ago; and it is obvious that there must be some thousands of cubic feet of silt which should be cleared. I commend this matter to the serious consideration of the Government.

Aberdeen Reservoir.

There are two schools each advocating a different scheme for dealing with the problem of water supply in the island. One school is for constructing a reservoir at Aberdeen in addition to completing the first section of the Shing Mun scheme and bringing the water across to the island. The other school is for pushing on with both the first and the second sections of the Shing Mun scheme with all possible speed, not relying upon the Aberdeen Reservoir, and to bring the Shing Mun water across in the quickest possible way, namely, by laying a pipe-line on the bed of the harbour. The unofficial members unanimously support the second proposal for the reasons which I will now give. The Aberdeen scheme, whilst it appears to lend itself to economical development, would seem to be a short-sighted policy to adopt, as calculations go to show that based upon the present annual percentage increase in the population of Hong Kong there will be a deficiency by 1931 in the island's supply even with this scheme completed. Comparisons of existing capacities and estimated requirements of water for the island show that at the present time the former falls short of the latter by some 2.75 million gallons a day. In actual practice this shortage can be rectified to a certain extent by increased pumping, but the fact remains that for

(Continued on Page 4.)

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THE BUDGET DEBATE.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.)

SIR SHOU SON CHOW.

the ordinary consumption which is modestly estimated at 10 million gallons a day in 1928, a full supply throughout the 12 months falls short by some 2 million gallons. The Aberdeen scheme is estimated to give an additional daily supply of 2.19 millions, at a cost of \$2,497,000, and will take approximately three years to complete—say in 1931, at the earliest. By this time it is estimated that the requirements of the City will be 11.2 million gallons a day against an estimated supply of 9.37 millions (7.23 plus 2.19); whereas the quantity of water available daily for the island from the Shing Mun first and second sections by 1932-3 during the minimum dry period will be 4.33 million gallons, making a total minimum supply of 11.6 million gallons. It is not possible to compare the relative cost of this scheme with the Aberdeen one because the necessary supply for Kowloon has first to be considered in the case of the former scheme.

The Pipe Lines.

In the matter of the pipe-line across the harbour there are also two schools holding different views. One school favours bringing the pipe-line across in a concrete trench under the bed of the harbour at a cost of about \$2,000,000; and the other advocates the laying of a pipe-line on and along the bottom at a cost of some \$300,000. The unofficial members unanimously favour the second scheme. Even if the pipe-line required extensive repairs from time to time, even if it were completely scrapped after, say, five years, the total expenditure in five years on the cheaper scheme would still be appreciably less than the annual interest charges on the cost of the much more expensive scheme. And we should, in addition, have gained practical experience of the utmost value, while solving an urgent problem that permits no delay. The cheaper scheme has the further important recommendation that it could be completed in far less time; thus the harassed public would have the satisfaction of knowing that a million precious gallons now running to waste every day on the other side of the harbour was being brought to the island at the earliest possible moment. The relief that would be afforded to tens of thousands of people in this way would be incalculable—so much so that it cannot be measured in terms of money.

The unofficial members are pleased to see that the Government is proceeding with the policy of replacing existing principal mains in the city with larger mains so as to enable a greater supply of water to be passed from the main reservoir to the West end. The present acute shortage of water in the western district is due in some measure to the insufficient pressure of water from Tiam to the West side, for even when there is an ample supply of water in the Tiam reservoir, the pipes are so small that the western district still receives only a limited share. Consequently the assurance given by the Government that this work will be continued with all possible expedition has given great satisfaction to the community.

Water Meters.

Before leaving the subject of water supply, I should like to refer to the issue of water-meters. From time to time complaints have been received by some unofficial members that the method adopted by the Government in issuing meters is far from being consistent; and not infrequently these complaints go so far as to allege that discrimination is shown—one applicant being granted a meter and another being refused a meter—for no ostensible reason. While we do not say that such complaints are well founded, we feel that, as they are made, a clear statement of the Government's policy in the matter would go far to reassure the public and remove any misunderstandings.

Miscellaneous Receipts.

Turning to revenue, I wish to draw Your Excellency's attention to an item in the Abstract of Revenue, on page 5, of the Draft Estimates—Miscellaneous Receipts. This item is shown to have produced in 1927 the sum of \$655,564; is estimated to produce this year \$618,940; but is expected to yield not more than \$386,400 next year. Reference to the detailed sub-heads on page 11 of the Draft Estimates elicits no explanation for this expected large decrease. We should be glad if Your Excellency could give us the reason for the big decline anticipated in 1929. The approved estimate for 1928 for "Foneticities" is given as \$60,000, while the amount inserted for next year is only \$20,000. We should also be glad if Your Excellency could give us an explanation for this 50 per cent. decrease.

Coming to expenditure, the unofficial members are disappointed that the Government has not yet succeeded in filling the post of Malanologist. There is no need for me to dwell again upon the urgent need in the Colony for a specially trained malarial research officer, both for the valuable work

he can do in combating the disease, and for the steps he can take in preparing an organised effort to eradicate it from the Colony. We trust that the Government will make every effort to secure the services of an expert, offering more attractive terms, if failure to fill the post has been due to lack of sufficient inducement.

The unofficial members have noted with pleasure that arrangements have been made whereby Nursing Sisters now have four clear days off duty in every month. The change and rest thus afforded will prove a welcome respite from the duties that are nearly always arduous and are frequently extremely trying.

The increase in the number of bonuses for language study—nearly fourfold as compared with the 1926 Estimates—is gratifying evidence that more members of the Civil Service have been studying Chinese, and with successful results. Practical encouragement in the form of bonuses or allowances is therefore welcome.

"Stationery" shows an increase from \$60,000 in 1928 to \$93,000 for 1929. In the absence of any explanation for this big increase in the figures, the unofficial members are forced to conclude either that the current year's expenditure has been badly under-estimated, or that the demand for stationery in Government departments has dramatically increased in one leap by 55 per cent. Perhaps there is another explanation which, attention having now been drawn to the matter, the Government may be pleased to vouchsafe.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, when speaking of Public Works Recurrent—the annual maintenance charges—made the observation that during the past few years economy had been enforced to the lowest point consistent with efficiency. The unofficial members are happy to add the tribute that, although working under this disability, the Public Works Department has succeeded in maintaining a high standard of efficiency in the maintenance and upkeep of public works, for which credit is due to the Hon. Director of Public Works and his hard-working staff.

The Aerodrome.

The inability of His Majesty's Government to contribute more than £100,000 towards the cost of the Aerodrome instead of paying three-fourths of the total cost is very disappointing to the community, after it had been told that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had actually proposed to the Imperial Treasury three-fourths of the cost, being its equitable share of the outlay. Feeling that the Secretary of State would not have accepted this proportion as representing the Imperial Government's just obligation unless it had appealed to him as being eminently fair—as I may say it does to us—we earnestly hope that further strong representations will be made to the Imperial Government to increase its contribution to the full three-fourths. The Aerodrome, while it will be a valuable local asset, will be a still more valuable Imperial asset as a vital link in the communications of the Empire.

Objection To Mountain Lodge Road.

I now come to "Public Works Extraordinary." Although the Colony has reached the point where it is necessary to draw upon our reserve in order to finance many of the works, the Unofficial Members consider that this step is justified. They also consider that the works selected to be carried out represent, on the whole, those that really need doing first. I am, however, to say that I cannot support sub-head 31—Road to Mountain Lodge—\$257,000. The Hon. Director of Public Works has explained this item by stating that the road would be graded to allow for motor traffic, thus providing an approach to Mountain Lodge, the Wireless Station, and houses on private property in the vicinity. We feel that we cannot approve the proposed outlay because, so far as we can see, to grade the present road, which is too narrow for motor traffic, would be a useless expenditure of money unless the road were at the same time widened, which in turn would involve an additional expenditure far beyond a point we think we should be asked to condone in the present straitened times. Without the road being widened as well as graded, we cannot see how a motor-car can use it and not be a danger to pedestrians, however ingenious the Traffic Department might be ready to prove itself in decorating the roadway with the now ubiquitous white lines.

To our mind there is another road which seems in far greater and more urgent need of improvement than the road to Mountain Lodge. I refer to the Mid-Level motor road from Conduit Road to Marble Hall, which would have been continued but for the financial stringency resulting from the strike and boycott. It should now be extended, so that reader access may be given to the houses on the

May Road level. We have received a representation from the Mid-Level Residents' Association invoking our assistance in urging upon the Government the need for widening out this work, the estimated cost of which we understand is less than \$300,000; and we must say that we sympathise with the request, especially as in a letter dated the 28th May, 1928, to the Association, the Hon. Director of Public Works definitely stated that the work would be "included in the 1929 draft Estimates." We hope that the matter may be given early consideration.

While still upon the subject of roads, we should like to refer to the present system of issuing special permits granting the right to certain owners of motor-cars to use thoroughfares otherwise closed to motor traffic. Instances have been brought to our notice whereby the road being both stopped and closed, no such permits should have been issued; instances have also been given where, for the same reasons, no permits should have been issued for a big car where only a small car might proceed with some safety, if carefully driven. These facts, so little consistent with public safety and the rights of pedestrians, apply more particularly to the higher levels. We appreciate the necessity for allowing motorists all reasonable facilities, but we feel that in future, having due regard for public safety, great care should be exercised, when permits are applied for, to see that the road can really take such special motor traffic without danger, and also that special regard will be paid to the size of the car for which a permit is being sought. We would go even further than this, and advocate that permits already issued should be withdrawn where revised opinion—particularly in the matter of size of cars—leaves any doubt as to the safety of pedestrians using the same thoroughfare.

Refuse Disposal.

With reference to the present method of disposing of the City refuse, we would urge the Government to keep in view the scheme of having the work done by incinerators in the near future. When refuse is dumped into the sea, despite every care to ensure that none returns to the harbour, it has a way of drifting back in quantities, not only to the inner harbour but also to the foreshores of the neighbouring islands, notably Lantau and Lamma Islands, thereby assisting to pollute the waters of the harbour and to disfigure the foreshore, to the detriment of the health of the boat people and bathers. The question of providing the Colony with refuse-destructors has been under consideration for many years, and one of the arguments raised some years ago against the proposal was the great distance the old bullock-carts had to travel with their loads of refuse to the outskirts of the town. This argument no longer obtains to-day, as the modern motor-orry has replaced the antiquated bullock-cart. We cannot now see any other reasons for rejecting the scheme when, in point of fact, destructors are being built with complete success by most of the great cities of the world, including our near neighbour Singapore. Hong Kong which usually prides itself on keeping pace with the march of progress, is sadly behind the times in this respect.

Saiyungpun Market.

The unofficial members are glad to see that the Government has decided to proceed with the construction of the Saiyungpun Market. Although the sum required for this work is a large one, we consider that the market is needed to meet the requirements of the growing population in the western district. Moreover, the market is a remunerative undertaking which will pay for itself in due course through the rentals derived from the stalls.

The unofficial members are also glad to observe that under sub-heads 124, 125 and 126 provision has been made for filling in certain mosquito-breeding spaces at Kowloon. This important work should be proceeded with, without awaiting the arrival of the malariologist. A sum of \$30,000 is inserted against sub-head 131 for the supply of filtered water to the Dairy Farm lots on Diamond Hill. This provision has our approval; but some of my colleagues desire to be informed why regard has not been paid to similar requests of the Dairy Farm Company for their lots at Pokfulam.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary in his Budget speech at the last meeting stated that the erection of more new buildings for the accommodation of Government offices has become a matter requiring early and anxious attention. The unofficial members venture the suggestion that a careful and intelligent re-arrangement of the present accommodation, in certain Departments may make it unnecessary to embark upon the provision of more permanent Government office buildings for some time to come.

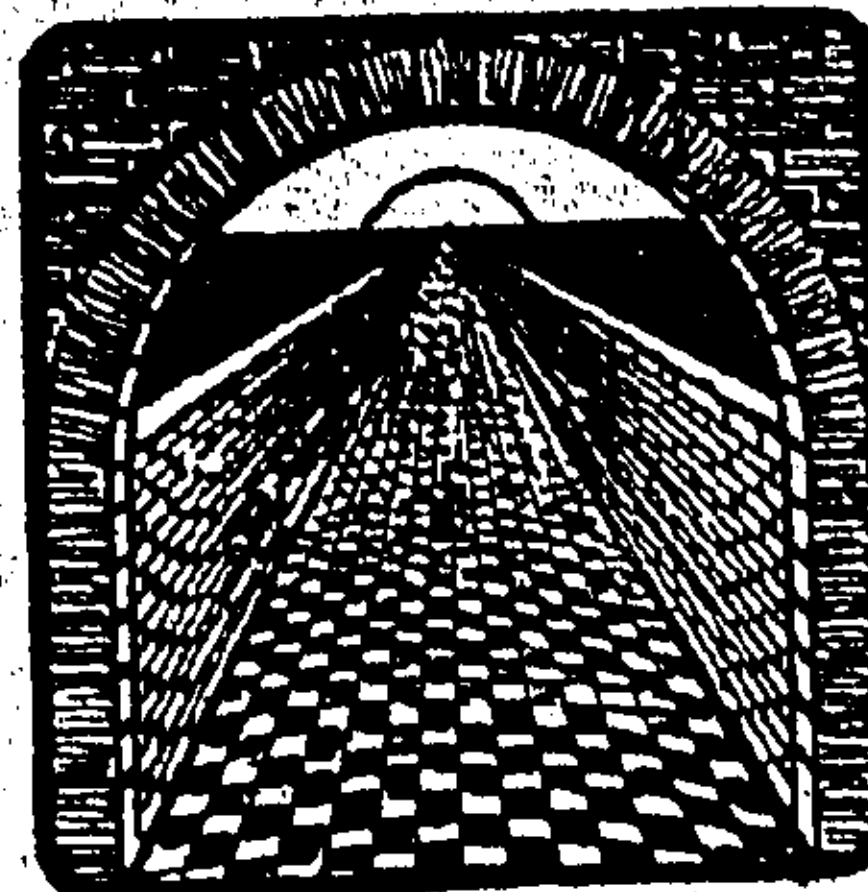
Last year we expressed our satisfaction at the friendly co-operation existing between the British and the Chinese sections of the Kowloon Canton Railway. This year we have pleasure in noting that the co-operation still continues, a graceful example being the tangible assistance given to the Canton section by the Hong Kong Government, to which the Hon. Colonial Secretary made reference at the last meeting of this Council.

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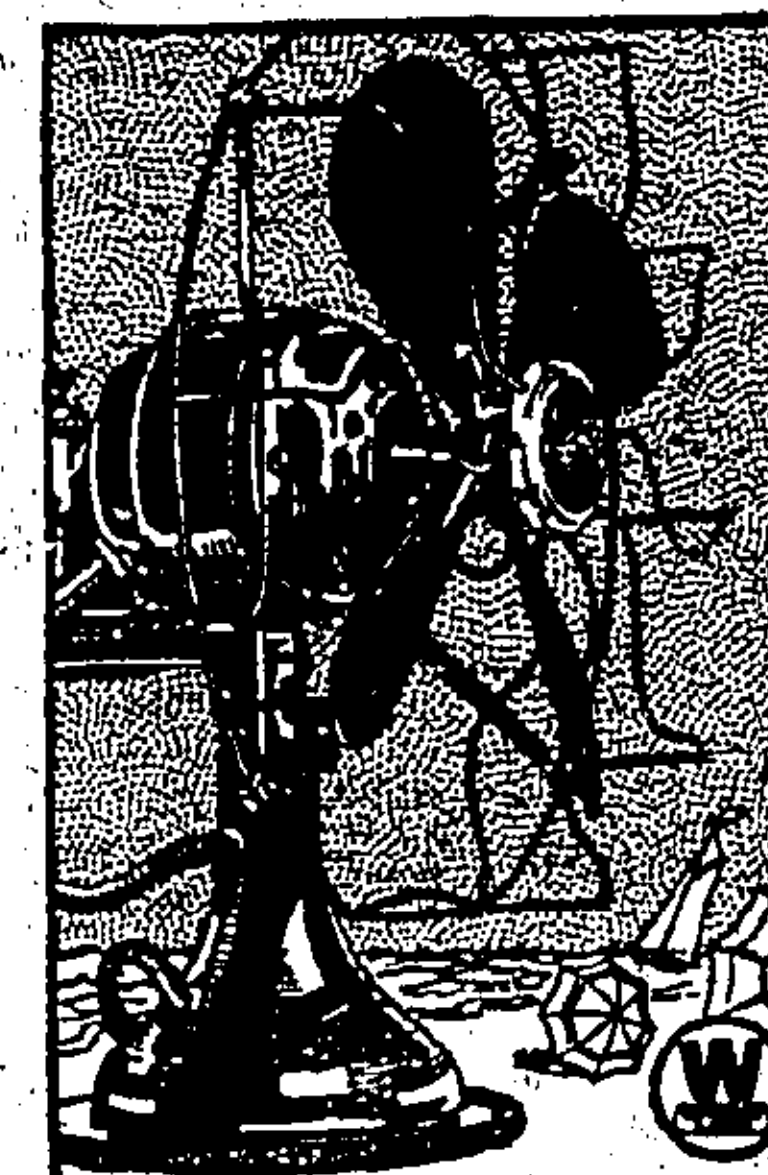
Returning to the broader aspects of the Budget, I am to say that the unofficial members applaud the Hon. Colonial Secretary's dictum that this is no time for extravagance in expenditure. Although our financial position is expected to be much better at the end of this year than it was anticipated it would be when the 1928 Estimates were framed twelve months ago, we must not forget that we have still to draw heavily upon our surplus balances. Expenditure has an uncanny way of expanding, and unless the closest watch is kept, it simply grows and grows. Even the saving in the Police Department, to which the Hon. Colonial Secretary referred with some satisfaction, when closely examined, is found to be no real saving at all. The total figure for the Department certainly does show a decrease amounting to \$44,705, but it has to be noted that this decrease is due, not to the regular annual charges being any smaller for 1929, but simply to the fact that the requisitions of the Department under the heading of Special Expenditure are not so high as they were last year. Actually the regular annual charges show an increase of \$92,660 for next year, which means that the Police Department, apart from non-recurring special expenditure, will cost us that much more in 1929. The unofficial members do not say that this increase is not necessary; neither do they in any way intend their remarks to convey any impression that they are lacking in appreciation of the good work done by the guardians of our lives and property. They merely point out the cold fact that in the regular charges of the Department an increase, and not a saving, is the real position.

Increase In Standing Charges.

Without any question, our standing charges have increased enormously during the last two years. A reference to the Abstract showing the differences between the approved estimates of expenditure for 1928 and the estimates of expenditure for 1929 (Sessional Paper No. 5 of 1928) reveals, under the caption "Recapitulation" on page 31, that personal emoluments alone show an increase of \$498,134 for 1929. And this figure does not take into account the item Exchange Compensation Allowance under "Miscellaneous Services," amounting to a further sum of \$350,000, which is also in the nature of personal emoluments. Added together, these two sums yield the large total of \$848,134.

We fully appreciate the necessity for increasing expenditure to keep pace with the growing needs of the Colony, but we find it exceedingly hard to believe that the development during the last twelve months—half of which period has been one of trade depression and general uncertainty—can possibly have justified the large increase in personal emoluments these figures reveal. The Colony at present is drawing upon its none too large reserve and is borrowing money for several essential works; but expenditure seems to be still mounting up at a rather alarming rate. We would therefore earnestly ask the Government to exercise even greater care in keeping expenditure in every department down to the absolute minimum consistent with efficiency.

Our anxiety to see every possible saving effected must not, however, be taken to imply that we have any



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lack of faith in the future of the Colony, for we fully share the optimism expressed by Your Excellency and the Hon. Colonial Secretary at the last meeting of this Council. The confidence that all classes of the community showed when the outlook was darkest during the strike and boycott has already been more than justified, and we feel that a yet brighter future, to which we are now looking forward, will reward our faith just as surely. Your Excellency has been good enough to say that you could rely upon our co-operation in all measures for the welfare of the Colony. That co-operation has been extended freely and cheerfully in the past, and it will be given with the same readiness and pleasure in the future.

HON. MR. A. C. HYNES.

The Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes—Your Excellency—As I happen to be the Senior European Unofficial Member of this Council, present to-day, I desire to associate my colleagues and myself with the views which have been expressed by my honourable colleague, the Senior Unofficial Member, and to congratulate him on the masterly manner in which they have been set forth. I also wish to emphasize the fact that the views expressed by my honourable friend are the unanimous and considered opinions of all the Unofficial Members, and I trust that this fact will carry due weight—especially when the most important matter dealt with in the speech calls for further consideration. I need hardly say I am referring to the Water question.

(Continued on Page 8.)

MAGNIFICENT MILITARY SPECTACLE AT SOOKUNPOO.

A PAGEANT OF WARFARE.

CHINESE DRAGON 100 FEET LONG.

FROM KHATTAK WAR DANCE TO MODERN BATTLEFIELD.

Spectators of the Grand Tattoo at Sookunpoo last night, felt as incident followed incident, that the romance of history was being enacted before their eyes. Events were drawn from all ages of time and from every part of the world. There was the thrill and noise of a modern battle field and the pageant, silent except for the drums and Chinese flutes, of Lion Playing drawn from China's dim antiquity. The scene ranged from Scotland's hills to those of India where the ancient Khattak War Dance is not danced with more verve than that of the Punjabi infantrymen, who to-morrow will return to the quiet routine of their Kowloon Quarters.

THE SCENERY.

The scene at Sookunpoo was extraordinarily impressive. Behind the big gateway of Edinburgh Castle were ramparts cunningly worked into the natural hill, while the big hillside beyond made an astonishingly appropriate background to the successive dramas of the incidents.

It was, of course, essentially a military tattoo, and the men of the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Queen's Royal Regiment appeared and played a big part in every scene except those entrusted to the Punjabis and the Chinese community.

An official and formal note in keeping with the spirit of the Tattoo was sounded at the commencement when, following the firing of three guns H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G.) entered through the gates of "Edinburgh Castle," with his A.D.C., was received by the G.O.C. (Major-General C. C. Luard) and inspected the guard of honour drawn from the 3rd/15th Bn. of the Punjabis.

His Excellency was then received by the Tattoo Committee represented by Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. W. Patterson and Mr. J. Hunt. As soon as he had taken his seat the massed bagpipers of the Command entered and sounded the "First Post." The military music, harsh, stirring and most excellently played, was again a fitting and a symbolic prelude. For this was a military pageant, a picture largely of war, and war is not soft thing, but a matter not only of brave deeds but also of mathematical precision and order.

A BIG AUDIENCE.

The stands were extremely well filled and though a Scotch mist swept down from the surrounding hills in realistic manner for the "Gathering of the Clans" and again for the "Surrender of Edinburgh Castle," rain of a serious kind held off.

The singing at the end of "Land of Hope and Glory" and again of "Abide with Me" was not as full throated as it might have been and perhaps these two items might be shortened. There were one or two short delays but on the whole everything moved with clockwork precision. Those who did not go last night missed two very notable incidents in the thrilling Khattak War Dance and in the strangely beautiful "Lion Playing" by the Chinese community.

There have been some preliminary criticisms of the Tattoo drawn from rehearsals, but nothing of the kind is justified. The Tattoo, from first to last was thrilling, full of surprises and real beauty.

PIPES, DRUMS AND MASSED BANDS.

There was no delay about the opening of the Tattoo. Three guns effectively drew the attention of the audience to the arena and then the gates of the Castle opened as chimed sounded the hour. The Guard of Honour and the massed bands and drums of the command marched into the arena, and turned, the former to the left, the latter to the right.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government played the next part, Major-General Luard receiving him as he entered the arena through the Castle Gates.

No time was lost over the inspection of the Guard and hardly had His Excellency taken his seat when the bagpipers had assembled and the hills were re-echoing to the strong, stirring notes of the longest of all bugle calls, the First Post.

Drums and pipes of the Queen's Royal Regiment followed, the traditional music of the English line regiment—less spectacular than pipes, perhaps, and yet calling to mind the days when it was played at Fontenoy and Waterloo.

The massed bands of the Command then assembled to give the first exhibition of military music ever heard in Hong Kong.

THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

In former days the method adopted in the Highlands of Scotland of summoning the Clansmen in moments of emergency was the playing of the Pibroch or war-pipe.

If the summons came in the night-time, the pibroch was supplemented by the fery cross, which the Chief hastily despatched through the hills and glens. The bearer of the fery cross, as he passed on his way, lighted a beacon at certain traditional prominent points.

It was upon this tradition that the episode of the "Gathering of the Clans" was based. As the searchlight played again on the arena which was left in darkness for a few moments after the troops had marched out, Scots villagers were seen round their camp fires, women, old men and children in picturesque costume, and a reel was danced. Perhaps the Scotch mist which unfortunately was falling at the time served to damp the ardour of the performers, but the episode was not as lively as one could have wished until suddenly the hill sides in the background were set to be lighted by beacons and the skirl of approaching pipes was heard. The lighting effect was excellent, and excitement grew as the clansmen and pipers would their way down the slopes into the arena to be welcomed by the villagers. The whole company joined in the singing of "Sound the drum and dance shall be a part of it."

TORCH LIGHT EVOLUTIONS.

The torch light evolutions which followed the Khattak dance were, in their own way, as unexpected and served, moreover, as an excellent interlude before the stirring scene of modern battle.

The evolutions were carried out by 440 N.C.O.'s and men of the 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment to the accompaniment of the massed bands of the Command.

The effect at the outset was almost magical. Silently, from out of the Castle gates and from either end of the arena, a sea of lanterns, green, white and red, seemed to come swarming and dancing forward in the darkness. The lights seemed to move in a mazy dance of their own volition. And it was with almost a shock that, as they drew nearer, the prosaic khaki clad forms of the men, marching slowly and rhythmically, were disclosed. Moving forward into the centre of the arena the lanterns formed the word "Tattoo," and later a crown with red and green jewels at the base, and a red mace cross in the centre flanked by green fleur-de-lis.

So perfect a performance can only have been the result of long and arduous drilling, for it must be remembered that the lantern bearers were moving in the dark, and it is the more remarkable that such an effect of quiet beauty and light hearted dancing rhythm was obtained.

A MODERN BATTLE SCENE.

The incident opened with the searchlights playing on a desert fort where white clad warriors are dancing and holding revelry. They cease abruptly for the advance guard of a khaki clad column looms in the distance. The searchlights then take up the night and the halting for the night and the posting of sentries. But dark forms squirm stealthily towards the British lines. Will they be spotted? There was extraordinary realism again in this performance by the Indian troops. A shot rings out. The alarm sounds, men are up and the attack is launched. Along they come, section by section; pushing a few yards and flinging themselves on the ground to fire some rounds of blank. Machine guns rattle; line after line sweeps forward to the attack; Verey lights banish darkness. Away in the rear the mountain batteries are assembling their guns. There is sweep of motor cyclists with more machine guns. Then the guns roar, and with admirable synchronising effects the ramparts are shattered and the whole fort is on fire.

This was one of the best and liveliest incidents of the Tattoo. The men entered into the real spirit of the thing and the performance of one "wounded warrior" was the best piece of individual acting seen during the evening.

The personnel taking part were from the following units:

Hong Kong and Singapore Brigade, R.A.
2nd Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers.
Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps (Motor Cycle Machine Gun Section).
Hong Kong Mule Corps.
St. John's Ambulance Association (Hong Kong Branch).

THE KHATTAK WAR DANCE.

One of the most interesting and exciting episodes was the Khattak War Dance. It was interesting not only because it was so strange out on account of the real verve with which it was given. There was no stage fright shown by the 3/15th Bn. Punjabis who were responsible. The note given in the programme about the dance reads: "The Khattaks are the bravest of the frontier tribes. From early youth the warlike spirit is inculcated. The Khattak dance, in which the warriors alone take part, is the traditional way of expressing clan feeling. To the accompaniment of the Dhol (the war-drum) and the skirl of the Saranis (the reed pipes) played by the indefatigable Mirasis (tribal musicians) the dancers gyrate hour after hour, now slowly, now faster, the speed alternating and the slow measure being the only relief until the dance is finished."

The episode showed a triumphal dance given in a Khattak village after a successful raid. The dancers entered in darkness, and lit a huge bonfire which gave the only light required for their weird performance, accompanied by their own music. The music was not the least effective part of the display, reminiscent of the Scots pipes which it holds the same martial spirit and gladness.

The dance began by the whole company moving round the fire in slow order, brandishing their swords, as the wild music quickened they began to leap and shout, turning and bending more and more rapidly, until the main body of them left the fire, and only a selected band of those warriors who had won distinction in the recent fight, were left to carry it to the height of frenzy. The effect was much heightened by the band of men who had become spectators. They squatted a short way off, rising every now and then together, to shout, leap, and brandish their weapons.

The measure of the music illustrated the rising tide of battle, and seemed to urge the dancers to still greater efforts. The whole effect was extraordinarily stimulating and had an air of reality which was only achieved by one other episode—the taking of the desert fort. If Hong Kong ever has another Tattoo all who attended last night will demand that the Khattak War Dance shall be a part of it.

forces of King William and Queen Mary.

Of the six regiments which fought in the royal army at Killiecrankie, or Dunkeld, three, which between them shared all the honours of the fighting have a curious association with Hong Kong. They were the 13th Foot, the 24th Foot, and the 26th Foot.

The 24th Foot, now the King's Own Scottish Borderers, is the present Garrison Battalion at Hong Kong. The 26th Foot, now Cameronians, spent the year 1927 in Hong Kong. The 13th Foot, now Somersetshire Light Infantry, will shortly arrive in Hong Kong in relief of the Queen's Royal Regiment.

After Dunkeld the two Lowland Regiments above mentioned with the 13th Foot, marched on Edinburgh Castle which was then held by the Duke of Gordon who had held it for King James.

As a reward for their share in this campaign, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who already bore the title of the "Edinburgh Regiment" as also the badge of Edinburgh Castle and the motto of Edinburgh City "Nisi Dominus Frustra" were granted the further exclusive privilege, which they still retain, of marching through Edinburgh City with fixed bayonets.

The scene opened with the arrival of the Lowlanders and English troops before the castle gates. The Highland guard then "turned out" and paid the formal compliments to armed troops approaching the gates. The scene, with many of the men dressed in the uniform of the period, was most impressive and enacted with perfect precision. General Hugh Mackay then in the name of William and Mary called upon the Governor "to surrender, in sternest tones which could be heard right across the arena. Some of the poignant drama of the actual scene was captured when the gates were swung open and the Duke of Gordon preceded by his piper came out, a solitary dignified figure, and, having gravely acknowledged the "general salute" of the Lowlanders, handed over the keys to General Hugh Mackay.

The troops then marched in through the gates, pipes skirling and bayonets gleaming, and were seen to pass up the steep slopes to the battlements and line the walls and turrets. Not until this moment had one realised how big a castle had been built up for the scene. It had been so designed that it merged with the natural landscape and was entirely lacking in the artificiality which stage scenery is apt to take in the open.

From beginning to finish this episode was as impressive and perfectly carried out, and the grand finale when all the troops were massed either inside or outside the Castle the sounding of the "Last Post" made a fitting curtain to what was perhaps the most interesting spectacle that Hong Kong has witnessed. After the singing of "Land of Hope and Glory" and "Abide with Me" to the accompaniment of the massed bands of the Command, "Lights out" was sounded by the massed bagpipers followed by the National Anthem.

The personnel of this final episode was as follows:—The 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regiment, representing 13th Foot. 2nd Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, representing their own predecessors and the 26th Foot. Members of Local Societies representing inhabitants of Edinburgh. The Duncannon by members of the Scottish Company, Hong Volunteer Defence Corps.

The Lowland Guard was furnished by the 2nd Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers (25th Foot). Both Guards were in the authentic full dress of the period.

The 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regiment marched in to the strains of "Prince Albert" which is the Regimental march of the Somersetshire Light Infantry (13th Foot). The 2nd Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers marched in to the strains of their own Regimental march "Blue Bonnets o'er the Border."

THE FINALE.

When the lights went up again after the singing of "God Save the King," the vast audience turned to go, more than satisfied and deeply impressed by what they had witnessed. The excellent arrangements made by the Tattoo committee, assured that every one left in comfort and were able to get conveyances as expeditiously as possible. Every congratulation is due to the organisers of the Tattoo, and there is little doubt that to-night's and Saturday night's performances will be equally successful and well attended.

MUSIC.

The Bands of the Tattoo were furnished by the following units:—1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment. Bandmaster H. Perry, A.R.C.M.
2nd Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers. Bandmaster W. H. Fitz-Edwards, A.R.C.M.
3/15th Punjabi Regiment. Band Havildar Lachmi Pershad.
Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps. Bandmaster A. J. M. Rodrigues.
The Massed Bands were under the baton of Bandmaster W. H. Fitz-Edwards, A.R.C.M., except in Item 4 on the programme which was conducted by Bandmaster H. Perry, A.R.C.M.

The Bagpipers and Drummers of the Tattoo are furnished by the following units:—

1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment. Drum-Major H. Wallis.
2nd Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers. Drum-Major W. C. Dalrymple.
3/15th Punjabi Regiment. Drum-Major Jai Singh.
The Massed Bagpipers and Drummers will be led by Drum-Major W. C. Dalrymple.
The Pipes of the Tattoo are furnished by 2nd Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borderers. Pipe-Major W. C. Dalrymple.

The search-lights for the Tattoo are operated by the 40th Fortress Company, R.E.

THE OFFICIALS.

Patron: His Excellency Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G., Officer Administering the Government.

Working Committee.

Chairman: H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. R. Sutherland, O.B.E., Mr. W. Patterson, and Lt.-Col. L. J. Conyn, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. G. E. Towns; Hon. General Secretary: Mr. John H. Hunt, O.B.E.; Hon. Asst. Secretary: Mr. W. Robertson.

Hon. Sir H. E. Pollock, K.C.; Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. C. G. Mackie, Lt.-Col. L. G. Bird, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. F. Hayley Bell, D.S.O., Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Mr. P. S. Cassidy, Mr. B. O. Blaker, Mr. H. R. Forsyth, Mr. B. Wylie, Mr. G. Duncan, M.B.E., Mr. J. P. Bragg, Mr. L. Jowson, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Mr. B. Wong Tape, Mr. Li Sing Kui, Mr. M. Kitayama, Mr. E. R. Robinson, Mr. G. G. Wood, Mr. C. P. Mannors, O.B.E., Mr. G. Murray, Mr. A. B. Raworth, Mr. C. P. Anderson, and Mr. Lau Yuk Wan.

Military Members: Col. R. F. Skinner, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. T. F. Robinson, Lt.-Col. H. T. Ivens, Lt.-Col. J. D. Boyd, D.S.O., and Major J. F. W. Allen, M.C.

Finance Committee.

Chairman: Mr. H. R. Forsyth. Messrs. G. E. Towns, J. Fleming, B. O. Blaker, E. M. Bryden, A. Murdoch, D. Kinloch, T. N. Chau, and Tang Shiu Kin.

Publicity Committee.

Chairman: Mr. B. Wylie. Messrs. W. Brackenridge (Vice-Chairman), H. G. Swinburne (Hon. Secretary), John H. Hunt, O.B.E., G. W. C. Burnett, A. Hicks, O. T. Breakpear, B. Wong Tape, Ho Leung, Ho Ju, F. C. Mow Fung, Hu Hui Min, and Chan Ming Shan.

General Service Committee.

Chairman: Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G.
Construction Sub-Committee: Chairman: Mr. G. G. Wood, M. Inst., C.E. Messrs. C. P. Anderson, A.R.I.B.A., E. W. Carpenter, G. Duncan, M.B.E., and A. B. Raworth.

Ambulance Service: Lt.-Col. T. A. Robertson, O.B.E.
Fire Services: Mr. H. T. Brooks (Supt. Fire Brigade).
Transport Sub-Committee "A": Messrs. J. C. F. Bellamy, W. Kent, A.S.P., Major J. F. W. Allen, M.C., and Inspector Alexander.

Transport Sub-Committee "B": Water: Messrs. J. W. Franks, and W. D. Fiddes Wilson.

Catering: Messrs. H. B. L. Dowbiggin and D. L. King.
Stewards Sub-Committee: Chairman: Mr. E. Cock, M.B.E.
Police Arrangements: Mr. W. Kent, A.S.P.

The Production.

Producer: Lt.-Col. L. J. Conyn, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Civilian Sub-Committee: Chairman: Mr. R. Sutherland, O.B.E.; Hon. Secretary: Mr. T. V. Harmon; Messrs. R. R. Davies, W. H. Fitz Earle, A.R.C.M., E. I. Wynne-Jones, and H. Davenport Browne.

Lighting: Major E. O. Alabaster, R.E.
Musical Director: Lieut. B. C. G. Dickinson, 1st Bn. Queen's R. Regt.

Telephone and Signal Communication: Capt. D. L. R. Carnegie, R.E.
Unit Displays: Royal Artillery, Capt. V. F. Brown, M.C.; 1st Bn. Queen's Royal Regt., Lt.-Col. J. D. Boyd, D.S.O.; 2nd Bn. King's Own Scottish Borderers, Major G. M. H. Ogilvy; 3rd/15th Punjabi Regiment, Major R. Todd; Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, Lieut. J. E. Hancock; St. John's Ambulance Association (Hong Kong Branch), Mr. A. Morris.

Marshalls: For Military Displays: Major G. F. Charles, A.D. Corps; and Capt. C. T. Wallington, O.B.E., R.A.Q.C. For Civilian Displays: Mr. E. R. Robinson.
Motor Car Parade: Organised under the auspices of the Hong Kong Automobile Association. Organising Secretary: Mr. C. M. Mannors, O.B.E.

Chinese Display: Producer: Mr. Chan Siu Tong, Chung Sing Benevolent Society.

Japanese Firework Display: Mr. M. Kitayama, Japanese Residents' Association.

Portuguese Display: Chairman: Mr. J. P. Bragg. Messrs. P. A. Ricardo (Hon. Secretary), S. Pinna (Hon. Treasurer), J. A. de Almeida, J. A. S. Alves, J. G. d'Almeida, J. F. Baptista, A. V. Barros, F. A. V. Ribeiro, J. Ribeiro, J. M. da Rocha, H. R. Sequeira, and M. A. Simoes.

Dancing Displays: Hong Kong Reel Club. Miss Daisy O'Keefe.

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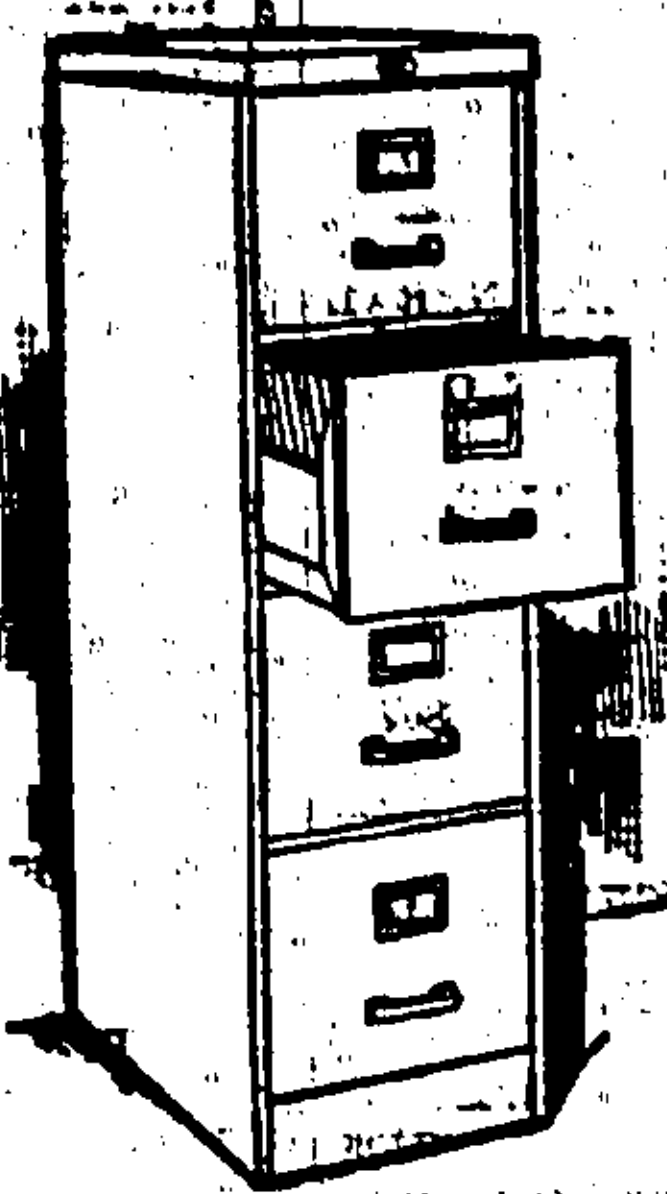
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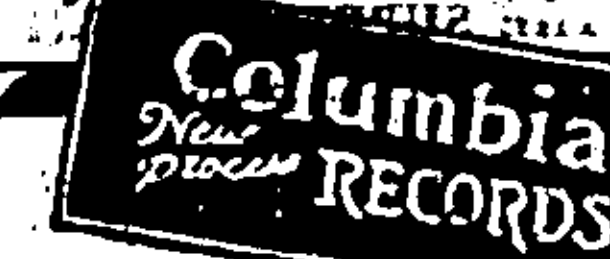
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OL' MAN RIVER ... Fox-Trot.

(WITH VOCAL CHORUS)

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EDUCATING THE PEOPLE.

NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT REORGANISATION.

PROGRAMME ANNOUNCED

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NANKING, Oct. 4th. The law governing the reorganisation of the Nationalist Government has been formally adopted by the Central Political Council, which has also passed a resolution accepting the resignation of Tsi Yuan Pei and appointing Chiang Kai-shek to replace him in the Chancellorship of the National University Council, while Wang Chung-hui is appointed Minister of Justice.

The standing committee of the Central Executive Committee has also adopted the law governing the reorganisation of the Nationalist Government and has further resolved as follows in order that the Kuomintang shall carry out the Three People's Principles in accordance with Sun Yat Sen's "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction." The people are to be trained in exercising their political power during the period of political tutelage until the inauguration of the period of constitutionalism, when a democratic government shall have been realised.

Fundamental Principles. The standing committee of the Central Executive Committee has therefore decided on the following fundamental principles:—

1.—During the period of political tutelage the National Congress of Kuomintang delegates shall represent the national convention in guiding the people and exercising political sovereignty.

2.—At the adjournment of the annual session of the National Congress of Kuomintang delegates, the political power shall be vested in the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and shall be exercised by the Committee.

3.—The people shall gradually be trained to exercise their four political rights, namely, election, recall, initiative and referendum.

4.—The five political powers of the Government, execution, legislation, judiciary, examination and supervision, shall be vested in the Government Council of the Nationalist Government, which shall have complete authority to conduct them so as to build a foundation for government by popular election during the period of constitutionalism.

5.—The Central Executive Committee and the Central Political Council shall direct and supervise the Government Council in the execution of important national affairs.

6.—The revision and interpretation of the law governing the reorganisation of the Nationalist Government shall be decided and carried out by the Central Executive Committee and the Central Political Council.

Preamble Added.

The revised law governing the reorganisation of the Nationalist Government in its final form differs from the original draft in several important aspects. The chief addition is a preamble which reads:—"The Kuomintang of China, in pursuance of the Three People's Principles and the five power constitution hereby establishes the Republic of China."

"The Party, having swept away and removed all obstacles by military force and having passed from the period of military conquest to that of political tutelage, now must establish a model government based on the five power constitution to train the people so that they are able to exercise political powers, and facilitate the party in hastening the handing over of such powers to the people."

"Accordingly the Kuomintang in fulfilling the duty of direction and supervision of the Nationalist Government devolving upon it by virtue of its history hereby formulates and promulgates the law governing the reorganisation of the Nationalist Government."

General Scheme.

The law while dealing with the general organisation and functions of the Nationalist Government, leaves the details of organisation to the various councils to be worked out by the councils themselves.

Another change is that while it is provided in the draft that in the event of the Chairman of the Government Council being unable to carry out his duties a councillor should act on his behalf, the law as it stands provides that the Director of the Administrative Council shall exercise the functions of Chairman of the Nationalist Government in such a contingency.

ANFU LEADER.

(Wah Tsz Yat-Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4th. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, fearing an attempt by the Nationalists to arrest him, has secretly gone to Dairen from Tientsin.

[Marshal Tuan, a veteran political leader in North China, is known as leader of the Anfu clique.]

FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

HARVESTS RUINED BY EARLY FROSTS.

THOUSANDS STARVING.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEIPING, Oct. 4th. According to reports reaching the China Imperial Famine Relief Committee, early severe frosts are aggravating the effects of the famine in Shantung and Chihli. The C.I.F.R.C. representative at Tientsin reports that crops have been harvested but the grain is sufficient only for a few weeks. The people have no winter clothes or bedding, which have all been sold earlier to buy food. "One meal a day or none is the rule, the common diet being a mixture of earth, chaff, bark, tree leaves, etc."

From Linting it is reported that the Shantung famine is still extreme. Crops have been a complete failure due to drought, grasshoppers and worms, and the people are eating chaff and tree leaves. In six hien half a million are actually starving.

The Tientsin representative says that early frosts have blasted all hopes of harvesting late beans, peanuts, buckwheat, potatoes, and corn, while carrots, cotton and sweet potatoes are badly damaged. "Hundreds are evacuating and hunting for food and employment, while thousands are clamouring for relief," Suaiyuan is also affected, and conditions are reported to be very bad round Paotuchen.

TIENSIN POSTAL WORKERS' ULTIMATUM.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEIPING, Oct. 4th. The postal strike at Peiping on October 1st was at first purely a local affair and the postal workers on Tuesday seemed not at all inclined to accede to the requests of the Shanghai strikers to join them. But following the news that the postal workers at Tientsin had struck yesterday and a telegram from Tientsin urging the Postal Union here to a sympathetic strike, the local union summoned a conference yesterday afternoon which lasted until late yesterday evening. It was finally decided to make demands somewhat similar to the sixteen presented by the Shanghai strikers.

These demands will be presented to Commissioner Nixon this morning for transmission to the Ministry of Communications at Nanking, and the workers are giving Nanking a seventy-two hours' ultimatum, after which they will strike if their demands are not accepted. Owing to the extreme shortage of rolling stock there has been no parcel post at Peiping for three weeks. The vernacular papers reported that the service was restarting yesterday, but enquiries at the Post Office revealed the fact that parcels are still not accepted.

Unfortunate Incident. (Wah Tsz Yat-Pao.) According to the opinion of Mr. Wang Pei Chun, the Nanking Minister of Communications, the postal strike is an unfortunate incident, especially as it occurs at a time when the Government is regaining the control of the postal administration from foreigners. If the strike develops to a more serious degree, it is not impossible that foreigners will take it as a pretext to retain their control of the postal administration. With this in view the Government is exerting its every effort to settle this crisis.

Support in Nanking. In support of the Shanghai postal strikers, the General Postal Union at Nanking has tendered to the Nanking Government ten demands and insisted upon receiving a reply before noon on October 3rd.

MOVE TO PEIPING.

(Wah Tsz Yat-Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4th. The Provincial Government of Hopei (Chihli) which was formerly at Tientsin, will be transferred to Peiping on account of greater administrative convenience.

GERMAN REPRESENTATIVE AT NANKING.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NANKING, Oct. 4th. Doctor Wagner, Councillor to the German Legation at Peking, has taken up his permanent residence at Nanking as accredited German representative.

TURKISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NANKING, Oct. 4th. Fuad Bey, the Turkish Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires in China.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN SHANGHAI.

TWO ENGLISH RESIDENTS SHOTS.

NURSE MURDERED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 4th. The Foreign Settlement has been horrified by a double tragedy at Keewick Road, which runs parallel to the branch line connecting the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways outside the Settlement. Yesterday evening after sunset the police discovered two well-known and very popular members of the English community, Mr. Dudley Law, director of Henry Frank and Lauder, the Manchester piece-goods firm, and Miss Dorothy Thompson, aged 33, an English nurse, who had both been shot by unknown assassins. Miss Thompson was killed by a bullet through the right breast, while Mr. Law, who was shot in the right side and the back of the head was still breathing. He was operated on immediately and is still unconscious and in a critical condition. It is possible that robbery was the motive of the attack as Mr. Law's pocket-book was found two hundred yards from the scene.

TROUBLE AT HANKOW.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HANKOW, Oct. 3rd. Dr. L. N. Chang, Director of the Special Administrative Area No. 3 of Hankow (formerly the British Concession), is reported to have been dismissed by the local Nationalist Government. Mr. Hsi may be sent to take his place but it is not certain, under the terms of the Eugene Chen-O'Malley Agreement, that Mr. Hsi will be accepted as the new Director.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang's emissaries are also said to be active in Hankow and the return to Hankow of General Pei Chung Hsi will be welcomed.

ANXIETY OVER BARON VON HUENEFELD.

NO NEWS FOR FOUR DAYS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SINGAPORE, Oct. 4th. No news has been received of von Huenefeld since he left Calcutta on the morning of October 1st with the intention of flying non-stop to Canton.

LONDON RUBBER FIRM'S FAILURE.

RUINED BY END OF RESTRICTIONS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, Oct. 3rd. At a meeting of creditors of Messrs. E. Jones and Colegate, prominent City rubber merchants, held to-day, the Official Receiver reported that the estimated liabilities are £122,000, and the assets, £23,500.

The firm's turnover in 1926 reached £2,000,000, but the violent drop in prices due to the announcement of the proposed removal of restriction involved the firm in heavy losses, and also in large commitments which they afterwards took at a low level.

OIL COMPANIES IN CO-OPERATION.

PURCHASE OF "SHELL" SHARES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

With the object of effecting closer co-operation between the British Anglo-Persian and Shell Royal Dutch oil groups, the former are acquiring 833,333 ordinary shares in the Shell Company at 5/11/16, the purchase price to be provided by the issue to British shareholders of £4,000,000 of new 5 per cent. debentures at par. The British Company will eventually bring up their Shell holding to a million.

YUGOSLAV TRADE OUTLET.

SALONIKA FACILITIES GRANTED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, October 4th. M. Venizelos made a further step towards Balkan understanding when he reached an agreement with the Yugoslav Foreign Minister over the question of Yugoslavia's rights of transit at Salonika, which has long been a bone of contention. Greece now grants Yugoslavia facilities for a trade outlet to the sea while retaining sovereignty over Salonika. Both have agreed to sign a pact of neutrality and arbitration.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK EDITOR.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 3rd. The death is announced of Mr. Clarence Barron, the editor of the Wall Street Journal, who passed away to-day at his residence in Battle Creek. The late Mr. Barron was 73 years of age, and was a well-known authority on financial matters.

CONFERENCE WITH THE PREMIER.

POSSIBLE SOLUTION OF DISPUTE.

BETTER OUTLOOK.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MELBOURNE, October 4th. The Trade Union leaders held a long conference with Mr. Bruce, at which the suggestion was made that the unions should register their own members under the Transport Workers Act, thus avoiding individual registrations. The adoption of this proposal is likely to overcome the objection that registrations are designed to destroy union control.

The Trade Union Conference has drawn up a comprehensive plan of campaign against the Act, but the plan will not operate pending negotiations.

The shipowners in a statement declare that there is nothing to confer about, and the law must be obeyed. Meanwhile overseas consignments are being handled without a hitch, though two brothers have been sent to prison for a month for assaulting volunteers.

A mass meeting of the strikers has decided to resume work immediately under the two pick-up system.

NEW LOCOMOTIVE INVENTED.

REVOLUTION IN RAIL TRACTION.

RUNNING COSTS HALVED.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

RUSSOY, Oct. 3rd. A locomotive designed to burn both oil and coal has been built by the firm of Kitson at Leeds and is being subjected to tests on the London and North Eastern Railway at Darlington. The engine is stated to be capable of high speeds and of reducing fuel costs by 50 per cent.

Mr. Kitson Clarke, Managing Director of the firm, states that the principle of the internal combustion engine is applicable to railway engines and is being tried out. The engine evolved has pulled a train weighing up to 400 tons. If the experiments are completely successful, he adds, we shall witness the greatest revolution in locomotive traction since Stephenson invented the first steam engine.

AMERICA'S GOLD RESERVES.

HUGE SURPLUS STOCKS.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3rd. Some interesting figures relating to America's financial status were given by Mr. G. W. Young, the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board in the course of an address to the American Bankers' Association to-day.

Dealing with almost unprecedented flow of gold out of the United States during the past year, now apparently brought to an end, Mr. Young declared that the United States has lost no less than half a billion dollars worth of gold to the rest of the world.

He expressed the view that the loss was desirable, because the recipients of the gold were using it as a basis of monetary reconstruction, and by this means they removed from foreign trade with the United States the risks arising from unstable exchanges and disorganised conditions among its foreign customers.

Mr. Young added that even with this remarkable loss, the gold reserves of the United States were still a billion dollars in excess of their legal requirements.

FRENCH BUDGET ESSENTIALS.

MAINTENANCE OF BALANCE.

(THROUGH HAVAS AGENCY.)

PARIS, Oct. 4th. M. Poincaré, addressing the Finance Committee of the Chamber and referring to additional expenditure proposed by the Committee, said that this would transform the estimated surplus of Frs. 55,000,000 on the 1929 budget into a deficit of Frs. 20,000,000. The Government would resign if the budget were not passed with a surplus by December 31st. He rejected the idea of reducing the army and navy estimates, which were already at the lowest possible point.

The Committee, he said, must create fresh sources of income, but he would not consent to increase taxation.

THREAT OF RESIGNATION.

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OPIMUM HAUL FROM DOLLAR LINER.

2300,000 OF CONTRABAND.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 3rd. What Government agents declare to be the largest seizure of contraband opium on record, was taken to-day from the Dollar liner President Harrison which arrived at New York yesterday from a world tour.

Over thirty metal cases full of opium were discovered hidden in a chain-locker. The value of the haul is estimated to be not less than \$200,000, while the Dollar Line is liable to a fine of \$120,000.

LABOUR'S ELECTION PROGRAMME.

STORMY SCENES AT CONFERENCE.

MAXTON'S ADVICE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SINGAPORE, Oct. 4th. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in introducing the election programme to the Labour Conference at Birmingham, based on a 30-page booklet prepared by the Executive Committee and circulated to the delegates, announced that coal, transport, power, land and life insurance should be publicly owned. The Trades Union Act should be repealed and banks must consider national interests as a whole and not only financiers' interests. The minimum wage must be made effective.

He declared that there could be no equality between capital and labour while the owners of capital formed one class and the suppliers of labour another.

Communist or Capitalist. Mr. Maxton complained that the booklet was not a programme but a thesis giving the next Labour Government a free hand to devise any programme it liked. There was a stormy scene at Maxton's suggestion that if instead of getting Communists by the throat they started to get capitalism by the throat, Labour would get a clear majority at the next election.

He declared that if the nation was to be saved from a catastrophe it was essential that industries must be controlled inside the term of the first Labour Government. He concluded by naming MacDonald, Lansbury, Henderson and Snowden and insisting that they redeem their promises.

The Labour Conference finally adopted the programme after a few stormy outbursts while the two members of Parliament, Maxton and Wheatley were speaking.

CELEBRITY-MAD NATION.

AMERICAN ELECTION METHODS.

LINDBERGH, JONES AND TUNNEY.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 3rd. The high pressure methods of the political campaign managers to influence the voters in the coming presidential election, is demonstrated by the publication of a cable from Gene Tunney, after his marriage to Miss Mary Lauder in Rome, addressed to the Democratic National Committee and expressing best wishes for the success of Governor Smith.

This follows closely on the announcement that Bobby Jones, the famous amateur golfer, has been rallied to the Democratic cause, and suggests that the Democrats are placing great faith in enlisting the aid of the sporting fraternity.

The Republican Committee has countered with a telegram from Col. Lindbergh, the Atlantic flier, and idol of young America, addressed to Mr. Herbert Hoover, declaring that he flew to his home at St. Louis to register as a voter because he believed that the success of the Republican candidate was supremely important to the country.

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL OF ZEPPELIN.

34 1/2 HOUR FLIGHT.

PROTEST FROM ALLIED COMMISSION.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BERLIN, Oct. 3rd. After a wonderfully successful flight of 34 1/2 hours, covering over 1,750 miles, the Zeppelin landed at the Friedrichshafen aerodrome at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

The inter-Allied Rhineland Commission has made representations to the German Government in regard to the flight of Graf Zeppelin over occupied territory near Wiesbaden as contrary to the Rhineland Convention. Herr Eckenker, controller of the Zeppelin, explained that weather conditions were responsible for the short flight over Wiesbaden.

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(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 3rd. What Government agents declare to be the largest seizure of contraband opium on record, was taken to-day from the Dollar liner President Harrison which arrived at New York yesterday from a world tour.

Over thirty metal cases full of opium were discovered hidden in a chain-locker. The value of the haul is estimated to be not less than \$200,000, while the Dollar Line is liable to a fine of \$120,000.

THE LATE MRS. HICKLING.

TRIBUTE IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REFERENCE TO THE "ANKING" PIRACY.

MR. H. T. JACKMAN'S GOOD SERVICE RECALLED.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, before proceeding with the business on the agenda.

H.E. The Officer Administering the Government said: Hon. Members of the Legislative Council.—Since our last meeting two events have occurred which have spread a feeling of great sorrow throughout the Colony.

The death of Mrs. Hickling, M.B.E., on September 22nd last took from the ranks of the medical profession in Hong Kong one of its most distinguished members and from the Government Medical Department one of its most devoted servants. Honoured by all classes of the community and revered by the poor, to whom she had devoted her life, Mrs. Hickling carried out her duties with unflinching zeal, undaunted by her own severe illness, till within a few days of her death.

To-day the Colony mourns the loss of one whose life was to be admired, and only those who knew her well know how great that loss is.

On Saturday last the news of the dastardly piracy on the s.s. Anking sent a thrill of horror throughout the whole Colony. Taken by surprise the Chief Officer, the Chief Engineer and the Quartermaster of the ill-fated ship were foully murdered, and the Captain and Third Officer severely wounded—gallant men all, who suffered and fell in the execution of their duty. No words of mine can adequately express the indignation of the Colony at this gross outrage on a British ship on the high seas. The murderers have for the moment escaped with their captives and their booty, but the Government to which they are subject has undertaken to seek them out, and it is our earnest hope that the Government of Canton will give proof of its ability to maintain law and order by exacting a just and speedy vengeance on those who planned and perpetrated this outrage.

There is another sad occurrence to which I know you would wish me to refer. On August 4th last, after a long illness aggravated by overwork in the service of this Colony, there passed away our friend and former colleague, Mr. Henry Thomas Jackman, late Acting Director of Public Works. His devotion to duty and his sterling qualities were fully known to those of us who were associated with him during his many years of useful service in Hong Kong; I knew him for but a short space of time, yet learned to realise and to appreciate his loyalty and his devotion to duty. We all deeply regret that he should not have lived to enjoy the rest he had so well earned.

Gentlemen, I ask you to rise and pass in silence a vote of sincerest sympathy with the relatives of those whose loss we mourn to-day. All members of Council then rose.

BARON VON HUENEFELD.

CANTON AGAIN DISAPPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, October 4th. Contrary to all expectation, the famous German flier, Baron von Huenefeld, did not arrive in Canton yesterday. Everything, was prepared. Several Government aeroplanes circled over the outskirts of the city most of the day expecting to meet and welcome the visiting aviator. The students of the Canton Aviation School at Tai Sha Tau went out en masse to the Aviation Field. But no aviator arrived.

The latest report to hand now states that the Baron is still in Burma held up because the aerodrome is flooded. The cable message from Shanghai further adds that he may not come to Canton at all, but proceed directly from Burma to Shanghai and Nanking.

THE "ANKING" PIRACY.

GOVERNMENT'S GRANT TO DEAD OFFICERS' DEPENDANTS.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

It is understood that the Government is to make a grant of \$2,000 to the relatives of each of the officers who lost their lives in the Anking piracy.

Captain Plunkett Cole, the gallant master of the s.s. Anking, is making extremely good progress at the Peak Hospital. An X-ray examination of his leg is to be made to decide whether it will be necessary to remove the bullet lodged in his thigh.

TRAINING SCHOOL TEACHERS.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.

COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.

REMARKABLE FIGURES.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes asked a number of questions relative to the training of school teachers at the Hong Kong University through the scheme of Government assisted scholarships.

Some remarkable figures were quoted in reply. The scheme has been in existence for twelve years and up to the end of 1927, the total number of teachers trained was 69 at a cost of \$340,030.00—over \$3,300 each teacher. As the only stipulation is that the holder of a scholarship, after graduating, shall teach in Government schools for two years, the cost appears to be heavy in relation to the advantages gained.

The Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes asked the Government to state:—

(a) The year when the scheme for the Training of Teachers at the Hong Kong University was inaugurated?

(b) The total number who have entered the University with Government assisted Scholarships in each year since the inception of the scheme?

(c) Total cost to the Government for each of these years and grand total cost to date?

(d) Number of graduates who have left the Government service before the expiration of the two years' teaching in Government Schools?

(e) Number of Scholarship holders who did not complete the degree course?

(f) Number of Scholarship holders who did not complete the degree course, but who are still teaching in Government Schools?

(g) Number of Scholarship holders who for different reasons have been called upon to forfeit bonds and otherwise make good to the Government?

(h) Total amount of such refunds to date?

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

The Colonial Secretary replied:—

(a) The scheme for the Training of Teachers at the Hong Kong University was inaugurated in 1917.

(b) The total number of those who have entered the University with Government assisted scholarships in each year since the inception of the scheme is as follows:

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4.)

HON. DR. R. H. KOTTEWALL.

Hon. Dr. R. H. Kottewall said: Sir.—The same circumstance that has made the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow the spokesman for the un-officials to-day has likewise placed on me the duty and privilege of presenting the Chinese views on the Budget this year. Though the honourable senior unofficial member has spoken at some length on the question of water supply for the Island of Hong Kong, which he rightly says is quite the most important problem now facing the Colony, I make no apology for referring to and laying some stress on the subject, affecting as it does the Chinese more than the other residents of the Colony. This year, owing to a combination of circumstances which I need not enter into here, the people have suffered greater hardship from a water shortage than they have undergone for many years past; and their suffering was intensified by restrictions on the supply having to be enforced by the Government much earlier in the year and in the swelter of mid-summer. Consequently their pitiable plight has brought home to us, more forcibly than ever before, the need for finding a permanent remedy in the shortest possible way.

Bitter Complaints.

The complaints we have heard this year have been particularly bitter. While one may regret such bitterness, one cannot help sympathizing with the distress that evokes it. The more intelligent classes know that there are things which are beyond human control; they also know the efforts made by the Government to secure a permanent augmentation of our water supply. But the people bearing the actual hardship cannot be expected to make fine distinctions. All that they know is that year after year, for many years, and sometimes more than once in the short period of a few months, they have to endure a restricted supply; and that, so far, no tangible evidence of the Government's endeavour to find a permanent remedy is in sight. The feeling of the people is not improved by the fact that one day they are told that a reservoir is full to overflowing and less than a month afterwards a like bolt from the blue, a restricted supply is clapped on with scarcely any previous warning. Such abrupt action is apt to give rise to all sorts of unpleasant rumours which may have a bad effect on public tranquillity. When the restriction was first introduced in the Western district in July last, there was a rumour that the action was designed to induce the inhabitants of that district, which was overcrowded, to migrate to the Eastern part of the city, then happily on full allowance. There was another talk that the Government, in putting on the restriction, wanted to force the people in the rider-main districts to have water-meters installed in their houses. "Those must also can it be, since only a couple of weeks ago we were told that the reservoirs were full to overflowing!" This, Sir, was the kind of gossip going round the town. It was, of course, unfounded and foolish, but none the less harmful. A timely explanation would have prevented it. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that in future, if the Government finds itself compelled to resort to a restricted allowance, due warning should be given, with the necessary explanation for the proposed step, so as to enlighten the public.

The Alternative Schemes.

Sir, this problem of water supply is so vital to us and so imperiously urgent that it is to be hoped that the Secretary of State for the Colonies will before long come to a definite decision on the two alternative schemes submitted for his consideration, and that he will cast his vote in favour of the one unanimously supported by the unofficials. My Chinese colleague and I are confident that the Chinese community are behind us in our preference for the first and second sections of the Shing Mun scheme. The people do not want any project which will give them a full supply for only a few years. They would rather spend a couple of million dollars more on works that would ensure for them a supply adequate to their needs for many years to come. The scheme favoured by the unofficial members will have the desired result, as the figures quoted by the honourable senior unofficial member have shown. The Chinese do not, however, wish to see the Aberdeen scheme given up entirely; they think that it should be kept in view to be used as a last resource.

Like most of their fellow-residents, the Chinese are anxious that the simpler and cheaper method of bridging the water across by a pipeline to be laid on the bed of the harbour, should be adopted and proceeded with at once so that, as the honourable senior unofficial member has put it, the "million gallons now daily running to waste on the other side of the harbour may be brought over to

the island at the earliest possible moment, to afford relief to the tens of thousands of suffering people. Sir Shou-son Chow and I can assure Your Excellency that the entire Chinese community is ready to support any expenditure conducive to the happy result of solving, once for all, this difficult and vexed problem.

University School Of Chinese.

I have been asked by those interested in the School of Chinese at our University to tender grateful thanks to Your Excellency and to the Government for the generous grant of \$32,200. Without this grant it would not have been possible for the School to commence. As Sir Cecil Clementi has pointed out, the work of the School will be of inestimable value, not only to the students themselves, but also to China and Great Britain in strengthening still further the bonds between the two countries. The promoters of the School hope that with the advent of better times to which we are all looking forward with confidence, the community will make further substantial contributions to the Endowment Fund of the School, so that the grant from the Government may be reduced, or may even cease to be necessary for the maintenance of the School.

The Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow has already expressed the satisfaction felt by the unofficials at the welcome concession recently made to the nursing sisters in the way of four clear days' respite in each month. With Your Excellency's permission, I should like to add a few remarks that have a personal touch. In the earlier part of the year I had occasion to be a daily visitor to the Peak Hospital for the rather long period of over two months; and the splendid work of its entire nursing staff—the quiet efficiency and their admiration for the Government—has been a great help to me in my work. Such is the respect for the nursing staffs of the Government hospitals that I gladly embrace the present opportunity of paying them this small tribute.

Salaries Of Subordinate Staffs.

In regard to the matter of salaries I desire—even at the risk of appearing inconsistent after joining in the plea for stricter economy—to bring to notice the claim of the "local" men in the employ of the Government for fair consideration. More than once in the past I have brought forward their claims for an amelioration of their conditions of service. What they are asking for now is no more than what has been accorded to their more fortunate seniors. The Hon. Colonial Secretary, in dealing with this subject in his Budget address, stated that the reorganisation of the Junior Clerical Service is estimated to cost an increase of \$104,154 next year. He further said that of this increase \$25,050 is due to the necessary increase in numbers, \$19,695 to increments, and \$42,230 to the creation of more higher grade posts. It has been pointed out to me that all these three items cannot be placed in the same category as the all-round increase that has been granted to officers drawing salaries on a sterling basis. The increase on a sterling basis does not mean increase in individual salaries. The increase in stipulated increments should not be taken into account here, inasmuch as the "sterling" men receive stipulated increments in the same manner. The creation of more higher grade posts, though it permits quicker promotion, affects only a few whose services and merits at any rate deserve that recognition. For the majority, there is no thing in the way of an increase of salary designed to meet the rising cost of living, for which the men on sterling salaries were specifically granted the general increase. Simple justice, therefore, requires that the local also receive some help in coping with the same economic difficulties.

Co-operation.

Before concluding, may I, as a representative of the Chinese, join in the congratulations to Your Excellency and to the Hon. Colonial Secretary on a first Budget that has revealed such a sound position, and such a promising outlook. May I also voice the gratitude felt by the Chinese community towards Sir Cecil Clementi for his great work in bringing about better relations between Hong Kong and the neighbouring provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Already the closer intercourse resulting from his unremitting labour is having marked results, and I am confident that these results are but the beginning of an era of abiding goodwill and increasing prosperity for the two great sister cities of the South. It only remains for me, Sir, to associate the Chinese with the pledge of co-operation offered to you by the unofficial members and this I do with leader-to-day, and the intelligent classes are showing a growing interest in public affairs, and are ready to assist the Government in all its endeavours tending to promote the welfare of the Colony.

HON. MR. J. OWEN HUGHES.

Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes.—Your Excellency.—I desire to supplement the remarks made by the Hon. the Senior Unofficial member regarding the vote of \$20,000 towards the cost of supplying filtered water to the dairies at Diamond Hill, as asked for by the Sanitary Department for reasons of Public Health. It is gratifying to see that the Government recognise the necessity for providing good potable water to dairies in accordance with the ordinance, and I would respectfully urge that the same consideration be accorded to the Dairy Farm Co. at Pokfulam. It is clearly laid down by the ordinance that dairies should be supplied with water from the Government mains, as was pointed out to the Government by the head of the Sanitary Department in 1924; yet the Company has been forced to provide its own filtering and chlorination. I plead therefore in the interest of Public Health, and in justice to the Dairy Farm Co. that the Government give a favourable reply to the recent application which the Dairy Farm Co. has made in regard to this important matter.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S REPLY.

The Colonial Secretary said: Your Excellency, the tone of helpful criticism that pervades the speeches of the Unofficial Members shows that the Budget proposals as a whole have received the stamp of their approval; and the value of those criticisms is greatly enhanced by the evidence of their profound knowledge of local conditions and of their careful examination of the draft Estimates. Resting on this sound co-operation they breathe a spirit of co-operation for the good of the Colony and it is in that spirit that the Government desires to examine the suggestions put forward. It is I think fair to assume that no point has been overlooked in the unofficial scrutiny for even small clerical errors which had escaped attention in the office have been brought to my notice.

Water.

The matter of outstanding importance to which reference has been made in the speeches of the Senior Unofficial Member and the Junior Chinese Member is the water supply.

This matter as you well know has for many years engaged the anxious consideration of the Government and Sir Cecil Clementi from the day of his arrival there. The task of finding a solution for the Colony's difficulties for no-one has a finer appreciation for the hardships of the Community to which the Junior Chinese Member has referred, or a deeper sympathy with the Chinese of any class in any trouble. Dr. Kottewall asked for the longest possible warning of proposed restriction, and this, of course, can be readily promised.

Honourable Members will, I think, be glad to learn that we have within the last few days received sanction from the Secretary of State to proceed with the scheme for bringing water across the harbour from the reservoirs on the Mainland, and preparatory work is already in progress to enable the scheme to be carried out. This, as Honourable Members know, affords the quickest method of providing a substantial increase in the water supply of the Island. The Senior Unofficial Member has referred to the different views which are held as to the construction of the pipe line. The matter is primarily one for the engineers, and the Government, while taking due note of the views of the Unofficials, feels that it must preserve an open mind until both schemes have been examined in detail and their relative advantages have been carefully weighed. Meanwhile work will be pushed on with the utmost vigour.

The Government notes with interest the very definitely expressed views of the Unofficial Members with regard to the Aberdeen water scheme and their decided preference for what is known as the second section of the Shing Mun scheme. It must not be overlooked that, while it would be possible to make an early start on the Aberdeen scheme, a good deal remains to be done before the Shing Mun second section can be put before the Secretary of State for sanction. The Secretary of State is not unaware of the Unofficial view of this matter, and the views so clearly set forth by telegram before any further action is taken regarding the Aberdeen scheme.

Before I leave the question of water, two comparatively minor matters remain to be dealt with.

Dredging Of Pokfulam.

It is essential that a supply of water however small should be maintained in Pokfulam Reservoir for certain outlying districts and the difficulties involved in any attempt to dredge the reservoir while maintaining the required supply are very considerable and would probably outweigh any advantage which might be secured. The matter is one to which the engineers have already given consideration.

Water Meters.

A definite policy is followed regarding the issue of meters in Hong Kong on instruction from Government. Domestic supply meters are not now issued in the Rider Main districts unless in very exceptional circumstances which are reported to Government. Applications for meters of any kind are most carefully investigated by the Water Works Department; and very many have to be refused. Delay in these circumstances is inevitable, but the Council may rest assured that every precaution is taken to secure equal treatment for every separate application.

Trade supply meters are issued only to those trades to which water is an essential of the trade and the withholding of the meter would be detrimental to such trade.

To give domestic supply meters within Rider Main districts would make restrictions of little value.

There is no restriction on the installation of meters in Kowloon, where the water supply is adequate.

Revenue.

The Senior Unofficial Member has asked for information on several items connected with Revenue. In the first place he deals with miscellaneous receipts. This item is in its nature one that it is impossible to estimate with accuracy. It so happens that there have been windfalls recently which can hardly be expected to recur. This year for instance, among miscellaneous receipts appears a total of \$87,088 made up of the sale of Hong Kong Government buildings in the Yamen at Canton, some \$87,000 unclaimed balances and over \$12,000 representing profit on investments in the War Loan Sinking Fund. These are very exceptional returns and can hardly be considered in estimating for another year. The Senior Unofficial Member referred also to the estimated decline in forfeitures. Forfeitures again are a matter in which exact estimates are impossible. The estimate is admittedly a conservative one.

Stationery.

The possibility that the expenditure on Stationery is unduly high has been referred to by the Senior Unofficial Member. His figures, however, need a little revision in the light of the reduction in "Miscellaneous Papers" appearing as Item 35 under Head 34. The Government policy is to get as much as possible done in Victoria Gaol printing, and the reduction in "Miscellaneous Papers" represents a step in this direction, while the increase under Item 42 is accounted for partly by the transfer but to a larger degree by the necessity for purchasing stocks of paper against the work that is to be demanded from the Gaol. Honourable Members will remember that under Head 31 Public Works Extraordinary appears an item of \$11,000 for the construction and furnishing of a new printing shop in the Gaol. This is all part of the same policy and I would ask for sufficient latitude to try the experiment out before judgment is passed on it. It is not at the same time denied that there may be some waste of stationery in the Government departments. Attention of all officers has been particularly drawn to the possibility; and with the concentration of orders at the one centre of the Gaol it is hoped that a check may be provided on any department whose demands tend to become excessive.

With respect to the Aerodrome the Government confesses to a sense of disappointment at the Imperial Subsidy as finally voted. The views of the Unofficial Members of Council will be fully represented to the Authorities in England and it is as seems not unlikely more work is to be undertaken in the near future and more expense involved, and Imperial Government will be pressed to shoulder a fair part of the burden.

With regard to the road to Mountain Lodge, I notice that the chief objection appears to be the design of the road. I might explain to the Honourable Members that the road is to be widened as well as graded. I suggest that Honourable Members might be willing to pass the vote for this road subject to an undertaking by the Government that the details of the proposed road will be submitted to the Public Works Committee for scrutiny, and that no expenditure will be incurred without obtaining the further approval of the Council.

The question of the mid-level motor road, to which the Senior Unofficial Member refers, will be made the subject of a special investigation by the Government, and views of the Unofficial Members will receive the most careful consideration.

Another question dealing with roads on the higher levels was asked in the speech of the Senior Unofficial Member, and it concerns the question of motor traffic. This question is already engaging the attention of the Government and the views put forward will be given due weight in any conclusions that may be reached.

There is also the question of the incinerator. The matter will be investigated during the year with a view to the inclusion of funds in the next Budget, as soon as a satisfactory scheme has been evolved.

Dairy Farm.

The Honourable Member representing the Chamber of Commerce has amplified the reference made by the Senior Unofficial Member to the treatment of the Dairy Farm in the matter of Water Supply. An examination of the facts will I think show at once that no undue discrimination has been shown in this connection and equally that the Government has been duly careful of the Public Health. The Dairy Farm premises at Pokfulam are so situated that it is not possible to supply them with water from the Government filtered water mains. There are records of correspondence and discussions dealing with this question which go back to the early years of the century and which show that the Dairy Farm appreciated the difficulties and undertook to provide their own supply through the construction of an extra intake above the level of the Rider Main. In this construction they were assisted by the Government, but the arrangements required for filtering the water to the Sanitary Authorities became a matter for the Dairy Farm, and still remain so.

It would appear that the treatment meted out to the Dairy Farmers on Diamond Hill is responsible for the resurrection of the old question, but the cases are essentially different. The Diamond Hill Dairy Farmers were moved compulsorily by the Government and are in an area which can be supplied with reasonable ease; but even so the Farmers must in many cases instal pumps. On the other hand the Dairy Farm chose its own site which, with all its water difficulties (and they have always existed) has perhaps other compensating advantages. To construct the works that would be specially required to comply with the Dairy Farm's request at Pokfulam becomes such a large question that the Government cannot hold out any hope of dealing with it in the near future.

Office Accommodation.

Reference was made by the Senior Unofficial Member to the question of Government office accommodation and to the possibility that examination might show that a re-arrangement of the existing accommodation would do all that is required. I have been suggested to me by an Unofficial Member that if one or two of their number could, when the time comes, be associated with the Government officers to whom the enquiry would be entrusted, the enquiry would be a conclusion which would be satisfactory to the Council and to the Government servants who have to use the accommodation provided. The Government welcomes the suggestion, and readily accepts the offer of such valuable assistance. This however is a matter that can well stand over for a few months yet.

In commenting on the Police Estimates, the Senior Member of Legislative Council remarks on the fact that though the total estimate of the department is reduced the reduction is merely a matter of special expenditure and that the vital items of personal emoluments show an increase; and that this same increase colours the whole service, with a tendency to continue through the years, and he asks in effect for a limit to be set. The Government also would be happy to see their way to end any increase of expenditure but in these days when money values have fallen and there has been a steady increase in the standard of living, it would be interesting to know whether any prominent commercial concern has been able to set a limit to its expenditure on its personal emoluments and to its staff. It must not be forgotten also that the increase of emoluments is partly at least accounted for by an increased number of appointments.

The Government here more perhaps than elsewhere is in such a position that depressed trade and troubles in China (which go hand in hand) tend only to increase official work in the Colony. We get large numbers of refugees with all the extra duties involved for the Police, Medical and Sanitary Departments. Money may be short for the expensive luxury of cases in the Law Courts, but breaches of building covenants, failures to complete contracts add to the work which is already seriously increased by the difficulties of providing water for the increased population. The Imports and Exports office is busier than ever in its work of preventing Hong Kong being used as a cloak for a branch of international agreements, and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs' office becomes over-loaded with troubles connected with Labour, Emigration, and all the smaller worries which unrelieved conditions naturally occasion in the life of the people. There is in fact no reflex in the Government departments to the depression experienced in commercial concerns. Further the Government would not be forgiven if the standard of the Colony was in any way "let down" and we found ourselves unprepared to deal with the anticipated revival of business.

The organisation of the Government Service does not lend itself to rapid changes. It is more difficult under the conditions of a service to reduce staffs—any given moment than in commercial firms, and still more difficult to recruit officers with the necessary training (Continued on next column.)

ROSARY CHURCH, KOWLOON.

PATRONS FESTIVAL ON SUNDAY.

The Patronal Festival of the Rosary Church, Kowloon, the feast of the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary is being celebrated on Sunday. The Morning Services will be as follows:—First Mass, at 6.30 a.m.; Second Mass, at 7.30 a.m.; Third Mass, at 8.30 a.m.; Solemn Pontifical Mass, at 9.30 a.m. Evening Service is at 4.30 p.m. when there will be Recitation of the Rosary, Procession, Neron and Benediction. The order of the procession will be as follows:—1, The Banner of Our Lady; 2, Girls scattering flowers; 3, Knights of the Blessed Sacrament; 4, St. Joseph's College Apostleship of Study; 5, Chinese Catholic Young Men Society; 6, St. Joseph's Confraternity; 7, St. Margaret Banner; 8, Apostleship of Prayer, Hong Kong and Kowloon; 9, Bearers of the Mysteries of the Rosary; 10, Cross of the Confraternity of the Holy Rosary; 11, Confraternity of the Holy Rosary; 12, Chinese Catholic Young Women Society; 13, Congregation of St. Aloysius; 14, Children of Mary; 15, Girls scattering flowers; 16, The Clergy; 17, The Statue of Our Lady; 18, Guard of Honour; 19, The Bishop; 20, The Consuls and the Knights; 21, Sacred Apostleship of Prayer; 22, The Band; 23, The Faithful.

at short notice when development becomes rapid. It will perhaps satisfy the Council if they are assured that the Government is fully aware of the dangers of extravagance and will spare no effort in the practice of economy. We must however be in a position to attract the desired standard of recruit, and the proper road to travel between these difficulties is hard to find, it is a matter of satisfaction to the Government that the Secretary of State has now definitely approved of the appointment of a Commission to advise on the salaries of the whole Government Service from the top to the bottom. The composition of the Commission should be published in a few days and the Government has no doubt that it will be of a nature to inspire confidence in its recommendations. This announcement will also I hope make unnecessary any more detained reply to the Junior Chinese Member's representation of the case of the Subordinate Members of the Service. The Commission will include them also in its purview.

It remains, Sir, only to express to the Unofficial Members the Government's appreciation of their compliments on the presentation of the Budget. It must not be forgotten that every head of a department has had to do his share in the compilation of this book of figures, but I would like particularly to press my own appreciation of the work of Mr. Wynne-Jones and the staff of the Colonial Secretary's Office on whom all the work ultimately centres. Mr. Wynne-Jones is also handling the Budget for the first time and he has carried through the duties energetically and efficiently. It is gratifying to find that the allocation of expenditure as presented has already received for the most part the approval of the Council, and it is hoped that the explanations now given have removed any obstacle to the adoption of the Estimates as a whole.

HIS EXCELLENCY.

H.E. The Officer Administering the Government: My thanks are due both to the Unofficial and to the Official Members of the Council for the very friendly reception which this Budget has received and for the very careful consideration accorded to it, and I very much appreciate the kindly references to the Government services and to myself. In particular my thanks are due to the Colonial Secretary for the very hard work he has devoted to the preparation of the Budget and for the very full reply he has made to the criticisms of the unofficial members. So complete has been his reply that I feel there is no need for me to detain you with further words. I therefore put the motion standing in the name of the Colonial Secretary which has been duly proposed and seconded that a bill intituled "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Nineteen million four hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-four dollars to the Public Service of the year 1929" be read a second time.

This was approved and the Bill was read a second time.

The Colonial Secretary then moved that the Council go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded. No amendment was made in Committee and upon Council resuming, the Bill was read a third time. The Colonial Treasurer seconded and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

H.E. The Officer Administering the Government: Thank you, gentlemen, for making provision for the services of the Colony for the coming year. Council stands adjourned sine die.

"TWO LOVERS" AT THE QUEEN'S.

VILMA BANKY AND RONALD COLMAN.

THEIR LAST CO-STARRING FILM.

A TALE OF SPAIN AND THE NETHERLANDS.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"Two Lovers" is the screen version of Baroness Orczy's story "Leatherface". The scene is laid in Ghent at the time of its occupation by Spanish troops in the 16th century, and it is clear that no pains have been spared to give as exact a picture as possible of the life of that time. The settings are picturesque and the costumes particularly good. Soldiers of both nations, Spaniards and Dutchmen, fill the streets, wearing armour, cloaks, plumed hats and all the varied accoutrements which made life romantic in those days. Vilma Banky's dresses are lovely and give her a dignity which she lacks in modern costume, looks very well either in his "Leatherface" disguise, or when dressed in his best for his wedding. But perhaps the greatest surprise is Noah Beery as the Spanish Governor Azar. We are used to Noah either as a drunken old reprobate in rag, or as a rather terrible old man in evening dress, but he becomes magnificent in black velvet and a trim beard. His make up is one of the triumphs of the picture. It would have been only too easy to make him as far more than a villain, but he is far more than his wickedness and a deal of force in his behaviour.

The story is told by a series of scenes, but exciting as some of these are, there is a lack of continuity and clear story telling which may have been the result of cutting. There are no dull moments but you feel rather as if you had skimmed through an exciting novel, and were left uncertain of why some of the characters acted as they did. Ronald Colman gives a good performance, although the part does not suit him so well as his famous rôle of "Beau Geste," and Vilma Banky does what she has to do decoratively.

"Two Lovers" although it has faults, is certainly a film to see if only for the wonderful reconstruction of a Sixteenth Century town, and there are scenes of great beauty and two famous stars as an additional attraction.

"GIRL SHY."

HAROLD LLOYD FILM FOR WORLD.

Probably the greatest, fastest and most exciting chase of the screen is part of the action of Harold Lloyd's great comedy, "Girl Shy," which will be screened at the World from Sunday to Tuesday. Lloyd plays the rôle of a tailor's apprentice who is painfully bashful in the presence of a woman. Jobyna Ralston is the charming leading lady.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RATIONALISM AND GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald's speech at the Union Church Lecture Hall on Wednesday is worthy of comment.

That Rationalist propaganda should make his blood boil is only to be expected and is not a matter of great public interest, but it is somewhat surprising that he should say that never before had he lived in a place where men who ate the salt of the King of a Christian country thought it their business to push forward anti-Christian propaganda in public.

Where has he been living all his life?

In England there have been several prominent members of the Rationalist movement who ate the salt of the King. Lord Morley, for example. There are numerous Spotsmen who are both government servants and active rationalists. Has the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald never lived in Scotland? Government Servants, in this Colony and at home are not required to subscribe to any particular religious dogma as a condition of employment, and if they are of the opinion that Christian propaganda in China is useless or harmful—an opinion which is very widely held—why should they not be allowed to say so in public?

The phrase "in public" is perhaps the most surprising part of the whole statement. Does the rev. gentleman wish to suggest that he would prefer rationalist government servants to be anti-Christian only in private and hypocritically pro-Christian in public. Does he not like honest opponents—Yours, etc.

PEREGRINE.

THE DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP

HATS

VELVET FELT FEATHER.

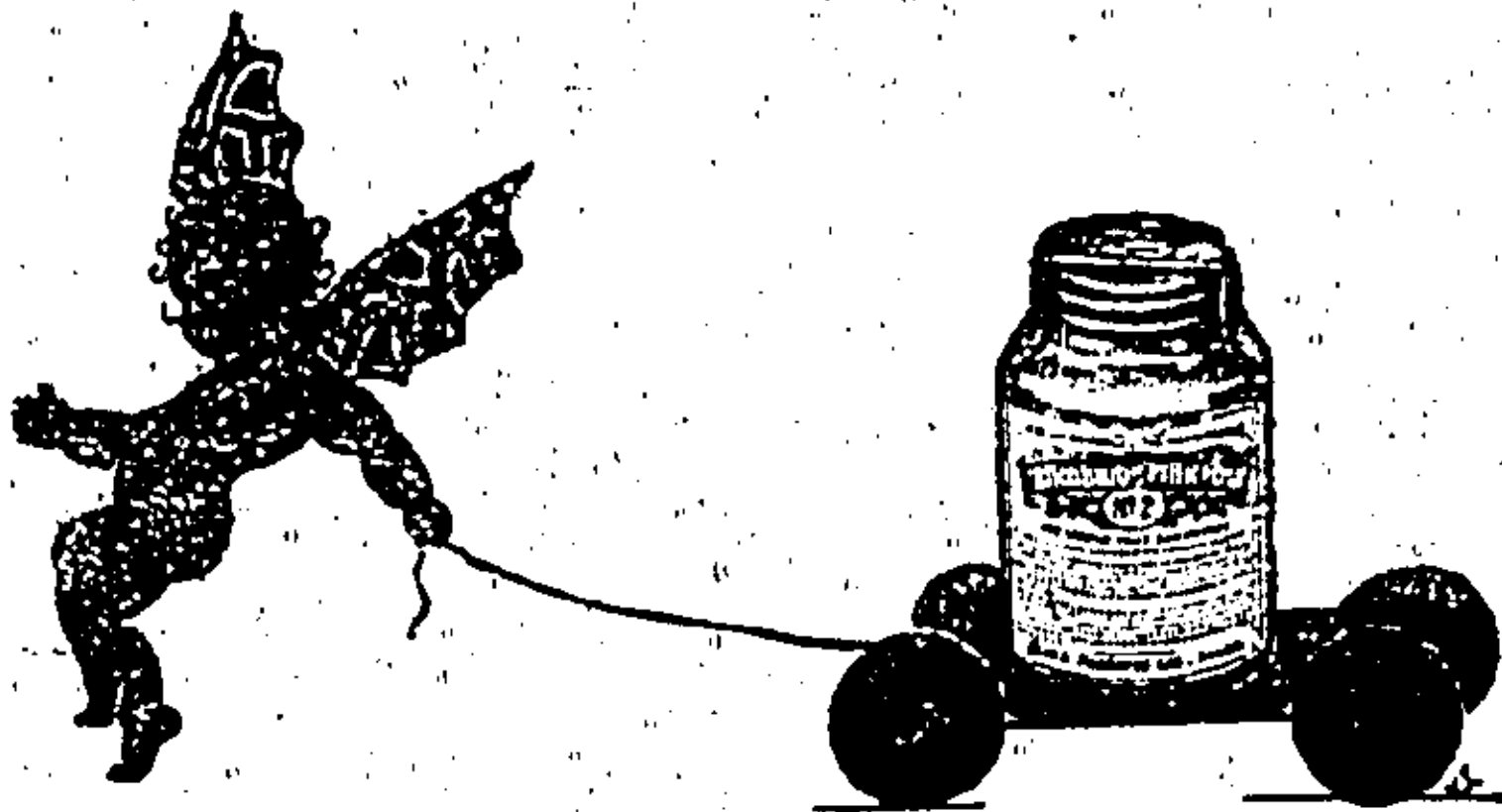
REASONABLE PRICES.

Silk and Wool Tailored Sports Suits,
EVENING FROCKS. St. George's Bldg.

PAMELA

13, Queen's Road Central.

Is showing:

A COLLECTION
of
EXCLUSIVE
MODEL
GOWNS, HATS and COATS.Health in Childhood
ensures health through life.Your children's health
is ensured and protected
by the constant use of

Allanbury's Foods.

A Food for every
stage of childhood.Manufactured in England, and obtainable
everywhere in air tight packages, guaranteeing
perfect condition in all climates. (A.P.B.)

SHOES

IN
CHOICE
NEW
DESIGNS

For Day or Evening Wear.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

The
WOMAN'S PAGETHE FALL OF THE
LEAF.AUTUMN COATS ARE CHIC
AND STRAIGHT.INTERESTING MODELS CHEZ
PAMELA.

The coats for the Autumn season are a surprise. They are quite unlike anything we have been accustomed to and unlike those designed for the really cold weather. At first sight you would take them for very charming tailored afternoon dresses, and indeed many of them are two-piece affairs with a coat worn over its own slip frock. Even the coats for motoring or less formal wear have something of the allure and line of a dress.

Pamela's collection gives an excellent view of what is correct for autumn wear. The coats are all model garments and come from houses with big names, such as Worth Jenny, Chanel, etc.

Jenny is represented by a sports or motoring coat of light beige blanket cloth made with no revers and a simple upstanding collar. The interest is centred in a georgette scarf of the same tone edged with gold galon and threaded through the collar. The galon is repeated on an ornamental wing which stands out from just above the cuff.

From Worth there is a really lovely coat dress of pearl grey Kataklia. It is cut in redingote style with a fisher collar of flesh pink crepe de chine, with kilted frills. The cuffs are of the same material. The coat, which is cut all in one, fastens at the waist with a jade buckle, and is trimmed with applique circles of its own material.

Somewhat similar though perhaps more practical is a coat dress from Bernard of leaf brown crepe. It has a kilted skirt and the hip line is marked by 3 belts of the material fastened at one side by steel buckles. It fits close up to the neck the tie collar also having a steel buckle.

Chanel has sent a two-piece of elephant crepe and crepe de chine. The coat, which has no revers or collar, is worn open and belted round the hips with suede. Under it is seen a very smartly tailored dress of crepe de chine which has a knife pleated front panel in the skirt. The top is cut like a skirt blouse with severe revers and smoked pearl buttons. An interesting feature is the cut which gives two lines, one at the normal waist and the other four inches above, to give the fashionable high waisted redingote effect without sacrificing the long line.

A COMPLIMENT.

A VERY MASCULINE VANITY
CASE.

"Dunbills" sound very masculine but the firm has now paid a compliment to the ladies in the form of a charming little vanity case which you can find in Lane, Crawford's perfume department. These cases are made of gold and plain or engraved turned silver, and are built like a patent cigarette lighter. In this small space all the customary beauty aids are packed away and there is no longer any need to fumble among the varied contents of your bag. The lipstick holder is on the right hand side and comes up with a gentle pull, the perfume is in a similar holder on the left side which has a spring cap and a dropper. The eyebrow pencil is in a sheath that lies across the top of the case. The body of the case contains compacts of powder and rouge with their accompanying puffs, and when the lid had been raised to disclose them, its under side is seen to hold a mirror.

HAIR WAVING.

BELIEVE Me, after a Permanent Hair Wave done by Mrs. BETEN your hair is marked with Real Definite Waves, and not like the Newly Advertised Method, here which leaves the Hair Fractiously Straight and requires a Weekly Waterwave. Mrs. J. BETEN (Trained in Paris), No. 2, FRATT'S BUILDING, Kowloon, Telephone 345.

THE PRINCESS AND
THE PEA.

—AND HER EIDERDOWN.

LUXURY AND BEAUTY FOR
YOUR BEDROOM.

In an old fairy book which I used to pour over as a child, there was a coloured illustration of the princess who felt a pea through seven mattresses. The most interesting part of the picture was the gorgeous eiderdown which was slipping off the bed and partly hid the mattresses, as the tiny princess sat up and rubbed her sore back. Perhaps the artist felt that mattresses were rather uninteresting, and the princess too delicate to be drawn,

"RISEN FROM THE RANKS" IN
FASHION.

THE POPULAR CRETONNE COAT.



The cretonne coats shown in the sketch are examples of the type of wrap which are being worn at garden parties and other dressy functions.

The coat on the right is of yellow linen, having a striking pattern printed in black, grey, and orange. The plain yellow background is covered with tiny "seed" dots embroidered in black silk to match the black satin lining of the coat.

The band down the front and at the bottom left "unneeded" gives a bordered effect which adds greatly to the chic. Large cuffs of yellow fox decorate the sleeves, but a simple scarf of plain yellow linen finishes the necking.

The coat on the other figure is of grey "incurable" linen, lined throughout with cretonne, having a large all-over pattern in shades of rose and black. One large motif and several straggling pieces are cut from the cretonne and applied to the coat with black roulevau stitching.

however that may be, he had made her eiderdown the centre of attraction. If flamed with colours which held all the romance between the covers of Grimm.

Just as that eiderdown was the centre of the picture so yours should be of your bedroom. It should hold the furnishing scheme together and transform a summer room into one which glows its welcome on a cold night.

Not many years ago down quilts, were either very expensive or very ugly, so that unless your purse was deep, you preferred to do without one if you had any aesthetic taste, but to-day beauty and luxury are within everybody's grasp.

Perhaps your bedroom has rosy curtains, if so in Whiteaway, Laidlaw, you will find the quilt to give them fresh beauty. It is made of rose satin, with an inset pleated border of lavender grey, and a centre on which there is a printed landscape and flower design in tones of the same colours. The same quilt can be had in blue or caramel, and there is another rosy quilt with a small floral pattern in the centre and no contrasting border.

If you have mauve or lavender tones in your carpet or curtains, there is a most beautiful eiderdown (Continued on next column)

SHOES FOR EVERY HOUR.

SOME NEWCOMERS TO LANE,
CRAWFORD'S.

In Lane, Crawford's I was looking at some shoes which have just arrived. The bulk of the Autumn shipment came a fortnight ago and I described the new styles to you then. Among those which arrived this week, are single strap shoes in pearl and oyster glass kid for afternoon wear in a simple pretty style; and a smart pinky beige glazed kid model which has an instep tongue made like a ribbon of the kid knotted in the centre of the strap with the two ends lying just on the front of the shoe.

Walking shoes include a stone beige sandal trimmed with basket work insects, and a cut out sandal of caramel kid.

For the evening I saw a gold kid shoe with a vamp and heel of gold brocade; plain gold kid, and pale

Twice the man
he was—
thanks to

BOVRIL

FELIX

DRESSES AND HATS

At Reasonable Prices



7, Ice House Street.

Keep Giant Decay
at bay with

Gibbs Dentifrice

BRITISH MADE

WHITEAWAY'S

NEWEST WOOLLEN DRESS
MATERIALS

"VIYELLA" DRESS FLANNELS

THIS GUARANTEED DRESS FLANNEL HAS GREATLY INCREASED IN POPULARITY OWING NOT ONLY TO ITS RELIABILITY AS A WASHING FLANNEL, BUT ALSO TO THE WONDERFUL RANGE OF DESIGNS AND COLOURINGS, ALSO IT IS MOST EASY TO MAKE UP FOR THE HOME DRESS-MAKER. WE CARRY A FINE RANGE OF CHECKS, STRIPES, AND PLAIDS, ALSO PLAIN SHADES TO MATCH EACH.

PRICE 3.50 YARD 31" WIDE.

THE "WAYDELLA"
FLANNEL

ANOTHER POPULAR MATERIAL FOR SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC., ETC. UNSHRINKABLE, HARD WEARING, AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

31" WIDE, PRICE 2.25 YARD.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

THE PIONEER SILK
STORE.

PHENOMENAL SALE

Everything Reduced by 30-40 per cent.

Cape de Chine ... 27" \$1.20	Haori Coats ... \$12.50
Satin Crepe ... 27" \$1.40	Night Gowns ... \$ 6.50
Coloured Fuji ... 29" \$0.60	Petticoats ... \$ 6.50
Printed Georgette 36" \$1.75	Knickers ... \$ 2.80
Shot Taffetas ... 27" \$0.75	Coolie Coats ... \$ 8.50

WOMAN'S PAGE (CONT'D.)

ROUND THE TOWN.

SEEN IN LOCAL SHOPS.

I saw some charming little lace edged handkerchiefs in WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW's. Some are of muslin with darned lace borders, others have fine valenciennes lace. Quite new are those made of coloured lingerie lawn trimmed with *cerise* lace which would be very pretty with floral voile or georgette frocks. All these special handkerchiefs are \$1 each, and I learn that a very large shipment of fancy handkerchiefs of all sorts has been ordered for Christmas.

Mr. Drake, the well-known former head of the ladies shoe department of Fowell's, tells me that he is opening a business under the name of "Gordon's" in Kayamally Building about the 20th of this month for the sale of ladies shoes. He has great experience and taste in feminine footwear modes and many former clients will be pleased to hear that he is starting business for himself.

In LANE, CRAWFORD's children's department this week I was shown some adorable little brushed wool three-piece suits, coats, leggings and cap in all sorts of colours. With the colder breezes we have had once or twice this week it is as well to have woollies at hand as a chill is easier to prevent than cure. Ripple cloth dressing gowns for people who are hard to drive beneath the blankets will very soon be necessary too, and they are so smart that the children will beg to go to bed rather than to stay up a little while longer, if bed time means putting one on.

For older girls up to about 14 years of age are very chic rep and gabardine frocks, both practical and smart in cut and trimming.

You should, of course, have a camera or you lose half the fun of life, if you have children there can be no two sides to the question. The Kodak is the best machine for amateurs, there is nothing to go wrong and every thing to ensure that all goes well. With the various gadgets that you can now get, you can take indoor pictures and portraits just as well as snapshots. This is particularly satisfactory if you want to get child pictures in this climate, for they are apt to screw up their eyes in the strong sun. You should, whether you have a camera or not, call in and see these extra gadgets at any shop which is an agent for Kodak and have their use explained to you.

When the crotone or printed linen coat first made its appearance this season it was an informal garment lined with cotton *crepe*, intended for beach wear or as a dust coat for motoring.

Its decorative possibilities, however, were quickly recognised and exploited by leading dress-makers, and to-day there is a crotone coat to meet many occasions.

Those shown in the sketch on page 9 are examples of this type of wrap that are being ordered for garden parties and similar dressy functions.

It is to be noted that crotone having large, sparsely placed motifs of pattern is used by the best houses for these coats. They are thus in no danger of being confused with the printed *crepe* having small all-over patterns that have been such a feature of the last few months' styles. I was looking at WHITEWAY, LAIDLAW's crotone with the idea of having a similar coat made, and found there any number of designs which would be admirable.

Talking of WHITEWAY's reminds me that I saw in a Home paper during the course of the week an illustration of the delightful Axminster carpets with an oriental design which arrived there some three weeks ago and were described in this column. The reference in the Home paper runs:—

On a recent shopping expedition I noticed some particularly attractive British-made carpets in a well-known Oxford Street shop. An interesting example was a Persian design copied from a valuable anti-

que carpet in the South Kensington Museum.

The Axminster carpet illustrated is very effective. It is moderately priced at 8 guineas, size 10ft. 6in. by 9ft., and £9 12s., size 12ft. by 9ft., and is made in two colours, brown and blue. Two shades of the colour are used in each case, the lighter shade in the centre, and the darker shade as border for the carpet.

The buyer emphasised the importance of taking care of these rugs. The modern examples, which are all moderately priced, gain in value as time passes, for the designs are never repeated. All small repairs should be attended to at once, and care should be taken that the rugs are not shaken or brushed too vigorously. Only a brush with moderately stiff bristles should be used on these rugs. They add so much colour and beauty to a room that they are well worth a little trouble.

In LANE, CRAWFORD's perfume department I saw some very charming powder bowls in all colours flecked with gold. They are of some sort of composition, I believe, and the effect is pleasing and decorative. Some of them contain a tray fitted with rouge, and lip and eye, brow pencil, leaving plenty of space beneath for the loose powder.

The PIONEER SILK STORE sale, which began this week, has proved as popular as their sales always are, though I think the values are even more remarkable. As always there are new goods constantly coming, among which I noticed printed georgette, and some attractive metal inlay articles, cigarette cases, vanity cases and bracelets among them, which make delightful small presents either for bridge prizes or to send home. Among the outstanding bargains are Haori coats from \$12.50 to \$27.50; embroidered silk petticoats and night gowns at \$6.50, and *crepe de chine* at \$1.30 a yard. Fugi silk is down to 60 cents a yard and Tobalco silk to 90 cents. I advise you not to delay in getting things you want, as the opportunity to get really reliable things at so low a price will not be neglected and you may find that stocks will be low in a day or so.

The delightful goods sold by Felix have been proving so popular, that I found very little to write about when I went in yesterday. However, there are sure to be some new and attractive things early next week, and there are still felt hats and a few smart dresses unsold from the last shipment, among them three very chic afternoon frocks, two beige and one navy and red.

Hats and more hats. A bewildering display in red, beige, brown, blue, green and black, with lemons, yellow, pinks, and violets not forgotten. Fams, berets, felt, velvets and feathers. How can I begin to describe them for you! The impression that I carried away after a visit to the DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP was that I wanted to buy them all, or at all events try them all on and buy at least every other one. They are all different, and each one equally tempting. Whatever your frock you can get a hat to match and embellish it, and as you well know, two hats to one frock will make you two distinct outfits, especially if you buy one of the new felt bags for each hat. I would particularly draw your attention to the black models, and those in the new true red, as both are very "correct" this season.

There are also some charming models in oyster grey which will go with any light coloured dress. In the same shop I noticed that there were a few silk sports or tennis suits, white with a touch of colour on collar and cuffs, which I liked very much and one or two more inexpensive evening frocks. The DOLLY VARDON window is always worth looking at. It is changed every other day and is always a picture, besides giving a very representative birds eye view of the mode.

CARVALHO YEO AND THE TREASURY.

MASTERPIECE OF FORGERY ALLEGED.

A SUM OF \$269,000 INVOLVED.

MAN'S QUADRUPLE ROLE.

If what the Crown alleges against Carvalho Yeo is proved to the satisfaction of a jury he must be one of the master-minds of the Chinese underworld. Yeo was formerly in the employ of the Hong Kong Treasury. Playing the role of a modest and efficient clerk, Yeo was known to at least three banks in the Colony under different names. During the sixteen months of his service with the Government, he was, says the prosecution, playing a quadruple role. He was, it is alleged, the head of no less than three bogus firms, and as such, he is said to have been able to defraud the Treasury of \$269,000.

Yeo was also accused of being a master forger and three cheques were produced in Court which he was accused of forging. On each cheque there were the signatures of the Hon. Mr. Messer, Colonial Treasurer, and Mr. Thomas Black, cashier. It was also said that not satisfied with forging the names of the two heads of that department, Yeo had also, with some success, imitated the handwriting of the two clerks whose duty it was to write out all the cheques for the Treasury.

Standing in the dock, Yeo, with his closely cropped hair and thin moustache, did not give the impression that he could be culpable of the crime alleged against him, but, of course, appearance is not evidence. He was dressed in a short Chinese jacket of white calico and looked about 40 years of age. He paid close attention to Mr. Hazelrigg's opening and to the evidence given against him. Speaking good English, he constantly turned to his solicitor, Mr. C. A. S. Russ, and whispered questions which he wanted to put to witnesses. Apparently Yeo does not like the prison fare, for before the afternoon's hearing commenced, his solicitor's clerk handed him a boxful of cakes from Lane, Crawford's.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

One of the most remarkable forgery cases in the annals of the Colony's crime was opened yesterday at the Central Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindell, when Carvalho Yeo was charged with forging three cheques of the Hong Kong Treasury amounting to \$269,000 in January this year.

Mr. T. M. Hazelrigg is conducting the case for the Crown, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ is for the defence. Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes and Master, is holding a watching brief for the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

In his outline of the case, Mr. Hazelrigg said that Yeo was charged with forging a cheque, purporting to have been drawn upon the general account of the Hong Kong Government with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in favour of Katz & Co., for \$68,965.33, and another cheque in favour of the Min Tak Co. for \$78,300.41. The third cheque was for \$82,142.19 in favour of the Man Lee Co. The total amount of these three cheques was \$269,000.

Preparation Made in September. The prosecution case was that the signatures appearing on the three cheques were forged. The accused joined the Government Service on September 1st, 1928 in the name of Carvalho Yeo. He was taken on as a special clerk on a salary of \$1,000 a year. He was drafted into the Treasury where he remained until the first week of January this year.

Evidence would be called to show, said the prosecuting solicitor, that accused made his preparations to carry out the fraud as early as September last year. On September 1st, he called on the agent for China Building where he rented a room in the name of Yeung Tak. He said that he was the manager of the Min Tak Co., contractors. He took possession of the office from September 8th. About a month later two further signboards were hung outside the same office door. One of them was Katz & Co. and the other Man Lee Co.

Accused had only an office boy in the office, and so far as could be ascertained, no business was carried on in the office. The rent was generally paid by accused in person and he usually paid it by means of a cheque drawn by the Min Tak Co. The last time he paid his rent was on January 5th this year, since which date he had not been seen until his arrest.

Banking Arrangements. Continuing, Mr. Hazelrigg said that accused after finding an office proceeded to open a bank account for the Min Tak Co. "I propose in the first instance to deal with the opening of these accounts and the transactions in relation to the opening of those accounts up to the end of December 1927. On September 2nd, 1927, the defendant, who gave the name of 'Chun Man Wai' had an interview with the president of the Lunsome Banking Corporation. He informed them that he was the manager of the Min Tak Co. and described the firm as coal merchants and contractors. He opened a current account with \$2,500 and was given a paying-in book and cheque book. He told the accountant that he would be the sole signatory, and was then told that he would have to produce a letter of authority."

Mr. Hazelrigg added that the authority was only produced at the bank, it being signed by three people who were described as part-

How The Money Changed Hands.

Returning once more to the defendant's banking operations, Mr. Hazelrigg said that on January 3rd this year, a cheque purporting to be drawn by the Treasury on the Hong Kong Bank in favour of Katz & Co. for \$68,965.33 was paid in by the defendant to the Netherlands Trading Society into the account of Katz & Co.

The cashier remarked to him that it was a large sum, and defendant replied that it was in respect of Government contracts and that he would have to draw against it to pay sub-contractors in the course of a day or two. On January 4th, the sum of \$68,900 was drawn and a few days later another \$600 was taken out, leaving a credit balance of \$617.73. This money was still in the bank.

On January 4th another cheque also purporting to be drawn by the Treasury on the Hong Kong Bank in favour of Min Tak & Co. for \$78,300.41 was paid into the account of Min Tak & Co. in the Lunsome Bank. Defendant was asked whether he wanted cash or a cheque, and he replied that he wanted cash as he had to pay his sub-contractors.

The next day defendant drew \$65,900 against that cheque and on the following day, he made out a cheque for \$12,900. This was not paid as it left an overdraft. Defendant there and then altered the cheque to \$12,000 and the amount was paid.

Also on the same day, January 4th, a cheque purporting to have come from the Treasury in favour of Sang Cheung for \$73,755.84 was paid into the account of the Man Lee Co. at the Equitable Eastern Bank.

This cheque, Mr. Hazelrigg said, was not one of the cheques concerned in the fraud. The cheque in question was returned by the Hong Kong Bank to the Equitable Bank for guarantee of endorsement. The Equitable Bank was unable to give the necessary guarantee because Sang Cheung was not one of their customers. The cheque was therefore returned to the Man Lee Co. Nothing daunted, the defendant on January 5th presented another cheque in favour of Man Lee Co. this time, for \$98,412.19. This latter cheque was met.

Defendant then drew against that cheque the sum of \$78,950 and the bank's comptroller asked why he needed such a large amount in cash. He gave the same reply that he needed the money to pay his sub-contractors. To establish his bona-fides, he produced a large wall of notes and thinking that everything was right, the money was paid. The next day defendant drew out \$14,900 and left a small credit balance in the bank.

Anything I Can Do For The Government.

Concluding, Mr. Hazelrigg said that on January 8th, the defendant resigned from the service and paid a month's salary to the Government in lieu of notice.

When charged with the forgery, defendant was alleged to have said "I did not do the forgery of the cheque. I only say that now, and anything I can do for the Government I will do in Court."

EVIDENCE CALLED.

WORKING PROCEDURE OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Thomas Black, cashier of the Treasury, was then called to give evidence, Mr. Hazelrigg saying that he was unable to call the Colonial Treasurer as the latter was at the Legislative Council Meeting.

Mr. Black said he had been in the Treasury since February 1923 and all cheques since March 29th, 1926, bore the signatures of Mr. Messer and himself. He then went on to say that the three cheques in question had not passed through his hands, and in his opinion, the signatures as well as the handwriting on the body of the cheques were forgeries.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russ, witness said that beside countersigning cheques, he had other duties to perform in the office. He admitted that December 30th was a rush day.

Asked to describe the procedure before a cheque was issued, Mr. Black said that the bill would first of all be sent in by the head of the department to which it pertained. The Treasury was at all times aware of certain expenses which the various departments had to pay. The vouchers would also come in from the head of the department, and they would then go to the Examination Branch in the Treasury. This branch is in the charge of some senior clerks. They are mostly Portuguese, Indians and Chinese. Once the bill and vouchers were found correct by the Examination Branch, they would then be passed on to the Cash Book Department. The clerk in that department was under the personal supervision of witness. The clerk or his assistant would then write out the cheque. In his opinion witness added, the three cheques in question did not bear the handwriting of any one of the two clerks in that department.

Mr. Russ: Do you suggest that the handwriting is unlike or like the handwriting of the two clerks?

Mr. Black: They are familiar, and I should say it is a deliberate attempt to imitate the handwriting.

Later, however, the report was made in a casual way and the Treasurer deduced from that the clerk had under-estimated the amount of cheques required.

Cheques Brought In By Messenger.

Reverting to the procedure, Mr. Black said that from the Cash Book Department, the cheque would then have to go to the Abstract Book Department, which would take all the particulars and enter them in the abstract book. From the latter department, the cheque, with the vouchers, etc., would be taken into the Colonial Treasurer by a messenger.

Witness supposed that Mr. Messer would scrutinise the cheque and vouchers before signing it. The Colonial Treasurer sometimes signed as many as 200 cheques a day.

After the cheque had had the Colonial Treasurer's signature it would be brought to witness by a messenger, witness's duty was to see that the cheque and the vouchers and other particulars were right, and if he found everything was correct, he would countersign the cheque.

In answer to Mr. Russ witness said that sometimes he spent about thirty seconds over a cheque and sometimes half an hour. After the cheque had had his signature, it would be sent to the disbursement department.

Witness added that he could remember most of the big cheques passed by him. By big cheques, he said that he meant amounts of over \$50,000.

Mr. Russ: Can you remember any big cheques in August, 1928?

Mr. Black: If you cite them to me, I will tell you what they are.

Mr. Russ: It wouldn't be of any use then, if I have to remind you.

Mr. Russ: I suppose you have had expert's evidence on these cheques?—No, unless you would call Mr. Messer one.

Mr. Russ: What about Mr. Dovey, haven't you shown them to him?—No, he only asked me questions and I gave him answers.

Witness went on to describe the forgery. He said that in his name there was a "tick" on the "T" which there shouldn't be and that the bottom of "B" appeared to have been carefully built in. With regard to Mr. Messer's signature, the loop of the first letter was bigger than the loop usually made by the Colonial Treasurer, and furthermore Mr. Messer never signed too high or too low beneath the dotted line.

Mr. Russ: I put it to you that if anyone could forge a voucher, you would have passed the cheque?—No, he would then have to forge the building, or the reclamation, because I always have the contractors estimate and plan before me.

Witness was then re-examined by Mr. Hazelrigg at some length about the procedure which had to be gone through before payment was made by the Treasury. He said that a certified copy of the contract was always submitted to (Continued on next column).

U.S.A. DEFEATED AT POLO.

MUCH ROUGH RIDING.

ARGENTINA TURNS THE TABLES.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, Oct. 3rd. The second match for the championship of the Americas was played to-day between Argentina and the United States, and resulted in a win for Argentina by 10 goals to 7. The United States won the first match after a thrilling finish by 7 goals to 6. The deciding match will be played on Saturday.

The teams, which were identical for both matches, were: UNITED STATES—A. Harriman, T. Hitchcock, Malcolm Stevenson, Winston Guest.

ARGENTINA—A. Kenny, J. Nelson, J. Miles, L. Lacey.

The Play.

Play opened with an Argentine drive for the goal, which was followed by an exciting struggle at the American end. This resulted in a foul which the Argentines converted into a goal. Subsequently the Americans missed several chances to score and Argentina led by 3 goals to nil at the end of the second chukker.

There was plenty of rough riding and numerous penalties and the referee's whistle was as busy as in a football match, but shortly before half time the Americans made a violent rally and brought up the score to 4 all.

Rough Riding.

On the resumption there was further rough riding, and the Americans were severely penalised, three successive shots from fifty feet being allowed against them.

In the sixth chukker Argentina increased their lead to 6-4, which the Americans, despite their most desperate efforts, were unable to diminish. Argentina led 9-5 after the seventh chukker, and in the final chukker America scored twice and their opponents once, leaving the Argentine as victors by 10 goals to 7.

The Colonial Treasurer together with the specification. No cheques would ever be signed if unaccompanied by the necessary vouchers and certificate of the heads of departments. There were not more than half a dozen Government contractors in the Colony whose work would involve big amounts like \$70,000 or \$80,000 being paid out at one time.

The case was then adjourned until this morning.

Write to your friends with a KODAK

Little, every-day family incidents you love to linger over;

portraits and groups which, thanks to the Kodak Self-timer, can include yourself;

interiors and flashlights of your home and friends;

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Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

THE HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS PUBLISHED TO-DAY GIVES THE FULL STORY OF THE "ANKING" PIRACY WITH A NUMBER OF ILLUMINATING COMMENTS ON THE INCIDENT BY OFFICERS OF THE ILL FATED SHIP. FEAR IS FRANKLY EXPRESSED OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS OF THIS GRAVE MENACE TO BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE FAR EAST.

Cabled news shows that the situation in China, can in no way be regarded as peaceful and settled and the present crop of War Lords are proving in the hour of victory as self seeking and bellicose as any in the past. Postal strikes in Peking and Shanghai reflect the general restlessness.

Canton is experiencing an epidemic of fires, no less than three big conflagrations having occurred during the week. Politically the Southern capital is quiet.

The wedding of the Master of Napier to Miss Violet Muir Newson has been the social event of the week and is reported at length.

A full account appears of Hong Kong's farewell to a very popular personality, The Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie, the popular Minister of the Union Church, Kennedy Road.

The WEEKLY PRESS reviews in articles and cables the news of the Far East. It also gives in detail the social, sporting and legal events of the Colony. It is the paper that enables ex-residents to keep in touch with Hong Kong and is invaluable to people at Home with interests in the Far East.

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OTHER SAILINGS	SHANGHAI, ETC.	CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Africa"	1st Nov.	
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M.S. "Siam"	2nd Dec.	11th Jan., 1929
M.S. "Danmark"	30th Dec.	4th Feb., "

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HOME FOOTBALL.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

A full programme of football matches will be played to-morrow in all divisions of the English League and the Scottish League (Division I.). Celtic and Third Lanark, who recently played a drawn game in the Glasgow Cup semi-final tie, will probably postpone their engagements and play each other instead to decide which team is to meet Queen's Park in the final for the trophy.

The fixtures are as under:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Birmingham v. Derby.
Burnley v. Manchester U.
Cardiff v. Leicester.
Everton v. Arsenal.
Huddersfield v. Blackburn.
Manchester C. v. Sunderland.
Newcastle v. Leeds U.
Portsmouth v. Wednesday.
Sheffield U. v. Aston Villa.
West Ham v. Liverpool.

Division II.

Bristol C. v. Southampton.
Clapton v. Blackpool.
Grimsby v. Bradford.
Middlesbrough v. Notts C.
Notts Forest v. Barnsley.
Oldham v. Wolves.
Preston v. Millwall.
Reading v. Port Vale.
Stoke v. Swansea.
Tottenham v. Hull.
West Brom v. Chelsea.

Division III. (Southern).

Brighton v. Exeter.
Charlton v. Merthyr.
Coventry v. Brentford.
Fulham v. Walsall.
Gillingham v. Crystal Pal.
Luton v. Bristol R.
Norwich v. Bournemouth.
Plymouth v. Newport.
Queen's Park v. Watford.
Torquay v. Swindon.

Division III. (Northern).

Accrington v. Halifax.
Barrow v. South Shields.
Bradford C. v. Lincoln.
Carlisle v. Tranmere.
Chesterfield v. Nelson.
Doncaster v. Ashington.
Hartlepool v. Stockport.
New Brighton v. Southport.
Rochdale v. Wigan.
Rotherham v. Crewe.
Wrexham v. Darlington.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Airdrie v. Queen's Park.
Ayr v. Cowdenbeath.
Celtic v. Hibernian.
Heart of Midlothian.
Motherwell v. Aberdeen.
Partick v. Hamilton.
Raith v. Dundee.
St. Johnstone v. Kilmarnock.
St. Mirren v. Clyde.
Third Lanark v. Rangers.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON 1st XI. v. CHINESE ATHLETIC.

The following have been selected to represent the Kowloon Football Club 1st XI. v. Chinese Athletic on the Kowloon Football Club Ground, on Saturday. Kick-off at 4.45 p.m.:—Angus, Guest, Eastman; Hedley, McKelvie, Bliss; Pile, Spary, Sims, Miles, Hayes. Reserves: Hawke, Allen (Naval Yard).

The following have been selected to represent the Kowloon Football Club 2nd XI. v. Eastern on the Kowloon Football Club Ground, on Saturday. Kick-off at 2.45 p.m.:—Angus, Moore, Hast, Nicholls, Easterbrook, Dunnett, White, Davis, King, Hannan, Baldwin. Reserves: T. S. D. Whitley, J. J. Hurst, Seddon.

H.K.A.D.C.

IAN HAY'S RACING FARCE.

ONE PERFORMANCE AT THE STAR THEATRE.

The Hong Kong Amateur Dramatic Club are hard at work on rehearsals for their first production of the season which is to be Ian Hay's racing farce "The Sport of Kings." The first performance will be given about the middle of November in the Theatre Royal, and it has been decided to give an extra performance one night in the Star Theatre, Kowloon, before the final performance at the Theatre Royal.

The play had a considerable success in London and will be a novelty for Hong Kong. The cast is an able one but we have not learnt whether it includes any China Ponies.

LAWN BOWLS.

CRAIGENGOWER BEAT BOWLING GREEN.

SPEY CUP TIE.

The first match in the Spey Cup Competition was played yesterday on the Kowloon C.C. ground between two former winners, the Kowloon Bowling Green Club and Craigengower C.C., and ended in a win for Craigengower by 10 shots.

A substantial lead was established by Craigengower early in the game when the score stood in their favour at 10-1. The Bowling Green team then made a recovery and reduced the deficit by two shots, but Craigengower ran away again and had a majority of 10 shots at the close.

Teams and scores were:—

Nish	Bass
Magill	Bennett
Russell	Omar
Holland	Bradbury

(Skip) 19 (Skip) 22
The winning team now meets Taikoo (cup holders). Semi-finalists in the top half bracket will be the winner of this tie and the winner of the East Point R.C. v. Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club tie.

TO-MORROW'S LEAGUE GAMES.

The junior teams in the lawn bowls League will carry out to-morrow, if weather permits, the last of the matches in their official programme. The last two weeks' fixtures, however, still remain to be played to complete the season.

Civil Service are not playing to-morrow, so the matches that have a bearing on the championship are the ones in which the Recreation "A" team and Taikoo are engaged. Recreation "A" may be expected to gain the points on the K.C.C. ground, and of the three Clubs in the running they are generally favoured for the championship. Their "B" team has not done any thing wonderful since they beat their Club mates and it remains to be seen whether they can now do them a good turn by defeating Taikoo.

To-morrow's fixtures are as under:—

Craigengower C.C. v. Bowling Green.
Kowloon C.C. v. Recreation "A".
Recreation "B" v. Taikoo.
East Point v. Yacht Club.

LEAGUE TABLES.

The positions in the League to date are:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Civil Service	14	10	1	3	21
Recreation "A"	13	10	0	3	20
Taikoo R.C.	12	9	0	3	18
Kowloon B.G.C.	14	7	1	6	13
Craigengower	14	6	0	8	12
Kowloon C.C.	13	5	1	7	11
Recreation "B"	13	4	1	8	9
East Point R.C.	13	4	0	11	8
Yacht Club	12	3	0	9	6

SPOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

	For	Agst.	Up	Dn.
Recreation "A"	816	548	274	0
Civil Service	908	721	182	0
Kowloon B.G.C.	896	750	146	0
Taikoo R.C.	713	699	14	0
Kowloon C.C.	713	699	0	59
Craigengower	754	828	0	73
Recreation "B"	649	738	0	87
Yacht Club	551	673	0	122
East Point	738	1034	0	276

JOHANNESBURG A CITY.

ROMANCE OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

Johannesburg, which has a white population of 220,000 and some 130,000 natives, has attained the dignity of a city. The occasion was marked a ceremony at the Town Hall which took place shortly after midday on September 5th. A fanfare by trumpeters opened the proceedings and then Mr. Hofmeyr, the Administrator of the Transvaal, read the proclamation raising the town to the status of a city to the assembled Mayor and council and leading citizens.

In offering his congratulations Mr. Hofmeyr dwelt on the significance of the occasion and described it as setting the seal upon one of the greatest romances of urban development in all history—the attainment of Johannesburg in 43 years from the days of rocky bare ridges, and a few scattered homesteads to the highest rank that any urban community can enjoy. A quarter of a century ago the area of Johannesburg was only nine square miles, to-day it is nearly 82 square miles. The city includes more than 100 townships and 800 miles of streets and roads. Approximately 40 per cent. of the municipal area is laid out in townships; 21 per cent. is mining ground, and 39 per cent. is agricultural land.

All the speakers at the promulgation ceremony paid tribute to the wonderful progress made by Johannesburg and to the labours of the pioneers who made such strides possible. Johannesburg was extolled for the part it has played in the development of South Africa; it was congratulated upon acquiring official recognition as a city, and its future was referred to in terms of unbounded optimism.

CHUNG SHAN AND MACAO.

DISTRICT OF GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

A PATRIOT'S DREAM.

The district of Chung Shan, as "the Fragrant Mountain" (Heung Shan), is now called; was in ancient times proverbial for its fertility, and after Macao was established it attained considerable political eminence. It is a beautiful spot with gently rising verdant hills, streams and miles and miles of cultivated plains.

Within the last century its reputation has spread over the whole world for thousands of its sons have scattered the globe over in search of wealth, and there is no village in the district that cannot lay claim to be the birth place of at least one Chinese well known to the world of commerce. And is not Chung Shan the mother of administrators, diplomats, commercial magnates, engineers, some world-famed? Chung Shan, so re-named in honour of the Great Reformer is the "loving mother" of not only Sun Yat Sen, but of Tong Shao Yee, Chan Chek Yee, Lew Yuk Lin, Chan A'Fong, and many another, some of whom have come home "to husband out life's taper and its close."

In lovely Chung Shan we have the results of their toil taking shape as time goes on. The splendid trunk road that is to link Shekhi City, the capital of Chung Shan, with re-awakened Macao is progressing rapidly from day to day, and already reaches to Koo Ho, ten miles from Choi Hang, the ancestral home of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. And the work is being accomplished by unremitting toil and care by the young men of Chung Shan who now apply to their own home land the results of years of study and preparation.

Thus we find Mr. Cheng Taz Sheung, Mr. Chan Wing On, and their collaborators toiling on, and from Canton Mr. Pang Hui and from Macao Mr. Hee Cheong contribute encouragement and advice. The road progresses, and each new step reveals some hidden beauty. At Wong Mao Cheah is the ancestral temple, home and garden of the late Mr. Chan A'Fong, with the quiet burial-ground close at hand. Farther on, by a branch road, one comes to Tong Ka and Mr. Tong Shao Yee's picture garden: there is nothing like it the wide world over. Farther afield there are other beautiful shrines which the new highway will serve to popularize.

The commercial wealth of Chung Shan might be phenomenal. There are places where four crops are gathered in a year; the paddy fields extend for miles and miles as far as the eye can see, and the rotation crops of bean, ginger, melon, and vegetables are gathered daily; the year round; as the soil yields richly as it has done for thousands of years. But the future is blessed with even happier visions, visions of factories and industries, filatures and hydro-electric plants, and other modern works to contribute their quota to the China of to-morrow. And, close by, it is Macao's privilege to assist in the shaping of the destinies of this wonderful six hundred square miles. And Macao, particularly under the able administration of a broad-minded governor like Senhor Artur Tamag-nini Barbosa, has drawn to itself the gratitude of the people of the place.

On the occasion of the celebration this year of the Portuguese Republic anniversary at Macao the Chinese merchants in the Portuguese Colony, for the first time in its history, will erect big illuminated triumphal arches throughout the streets of the city, in grateful acknowledgement to the Portuguese and to the man who has encouraged so much towards the realisation of a model Chung Shan.

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Pres. Adams	... Sun, Nov. 4, 8 a.m.	Pres. Wilson	... Sun, Dec. 30, 8 a.m.
Pres. Garfield	... Sun, Nov. 18, 8 a.m.	Pres. Van Buren	... Sun, Jan. 13, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Madison	... Oct. 9th, 6 p.m.	Pres. McKinley	... Nov. 6th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce	... Oct. 13th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Jefferson	... Nov. 10th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson	... Oct. 23rd, 6 p.m.	Pres. Grant	... Nov. 20th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft	... Oct. 27th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Lincoln	... Nov. 24th, 6 p.m.

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MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE AGAINST BEGGAR WOMAN.

EVIDENCE OF DECEASED'S CHILD.

MAGISTRATE TO CONSIDER DECISION.

The manslaughter charge brought against Lam Shiu, a Chinese beggar woman, of the Central Magistracy yesterday, as a consequence of a fight on the waterfront on the morning of September 21st which ended in the death of her antagonist was adjourned until Saturday morning. Major C. Willson stated that he wished to consider the medical evidence.

Acting Sub-Inspector Andrew was in charge of the case, while the defendant was not legally represented.

A. S. I. Andrew said that defendant and the deceased were beggar women who managed to keep body and soul together by casual needle work and collecting the grains of rice which were spilt in the course of loading and unloading sacks from the boats. They were collecting grains on the same wharf on that particular morning (September 21st) and a fight was started over the gleanings. The deceased was seen to fall but it was not realised at the time that she was already dead.

The daughter of the deceased, a girl of twelve, slowly described each movement of the fight. Her Mother she said, reproached the defendant who then grabbed her by the neck and right hand and pulled her to the ground. Her Mother lay still and the defendant kicked her and stood on her body three times. She then said "Get up and don't shun," but her Mother lay still. The defendant kicked her Mother again and tried to pull her up. Then she saw what had happened but before she could get away she was arrested. The little witness said that her Mother was in good health prior to the incident.

Medical Evidence.

Dr. Alexander Cannon, who made a post mortem said that the primary causes of death were the rupture of a main artery and intercranial haemorrhage.

The witness said that he did not consider the rupture of the artery due to any act of violence on the part of the defendant for the artery showed signs of premature senility. The rupture was due to excitement. In his opinion the deceased had died from natural causes.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Oct. 4 h

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.90	29.97	29.95
Temperature	74	77	78
Humidity	76	83	78
Wind			
Direction	E	E	E
Force	4	3	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.01	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air temperature, 31.7°

Lowest open-air temperature, 4th: 75°

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From October 5th to 11th, 1928.

High Water. Low Water.

Date	Day of Week	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
5	Fri.	5 m 0 24	7 m 4 8	3 2 0	5 4 5
6	Sat.	6 m 1 15	7 m 3 8	2 1 2	6 m 5 27
7	Sun.	7 m 2 27	7 m 1 m 1	0 2 1	No info. high nor low wat.
8	Mon.	8 m 4 4	6 m 59	0 19	1 19
9	Tues.	9 m 5 38	6 m 59	1 1 1	1 19
10	Wed.	10 m 6 59	7 m 0 m 23	4 7	8 24
11	Thur.	11 m 7 51	7 m 1 m 14	4 1	8 51

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Wahaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	"KUEICHOW"	On 6th Oct.	1 p.m.
Shanghai & Tientsin	"SUNNING"	On 7th Oct.	6 a.m.
Swatow & Singapore	"KALGAN"	On 7th Oct.	2 p.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	"ANKING"	On 8th Oct.	6 a.m.
Shanghai, Newchwang & Dairen	"LUOHOW"	On 8th Oct.	3 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SUIYANG"	On 9th Oct.	6 p.m.
Shanghai	"HUPEH"	On 10th Oct.	6 p.m.
Shanghai	"CHENAN"	On 11th Oct.	10 a.m.
Shanghai, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"CHANTUNG"	On 11th Oct.	8 p.m.
Shanghai	"KWANGCHOW"	On 14th Oct.	6 a.m.
Shanghai & Tientsin	"ANHUI"	On 15th Oct.	8 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	"KANCHOW"	On 15th Oct.	2 p.m.
Shanghai, Newchwang & Dairen	"SINCHIANG"	On 16th Oct.	6 p.m.
Amoy, Shanghai & Tientsin	"YUNNAN"	On 17th Oct.	6 p.m.
Shanghai	"HUICHOW"	On 18th Oct.	4 p.m.
Wahaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	"LINAN"	On 18th Oct.	6 p.m.
Shanghai	"SZECHUEN"	On 21st Oct.	6 a.m.

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ANDRE LEBON ... 4th Dec.	PORTHOUS ... 19th Dec.
CHENONCEAUX ... 18th Dec.	DARTAGNAN ... 2nd Jan., 1929
PORTHOUS ... 1st Jan., 1929	SPINX ... 16th Jan., 1929
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Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

October 3rd.

Togooka Maru, Japanese str., 4,388 tons, Capt. M. Tani, from Singapore, which port she left on September 27th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

October 4th.

Anking, British str., 2,047 tons, Capt. Y. M. Johnstone, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B13.—B & S.

Borneo, British str., 1,297 tons, Capt. J. H. van den Berg, from Haiphong, lying at Yaumati. Shun Tai Co.

Dragonell, British str., 3,178 tons, Capt. S. Richard, from Whampoa, in ballast, lying at Stonecutters.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Harunuma Maru, Japanese str., 1,567 tons, Capt. S. Imai, from Dairen, which port she left on September 27th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. A25.—N.Y.K.

Korrika, Norwegian str., 1,519 tons, Capt. Th. Bernsen, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Yaumati Bay.—Y.K.K.

Linan, British str., 1,358 tons, Capt. C. Mather, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B9.—B & S.

Marly, Norwegian str., 656 tons, Capt. A. Havland, from Canton, lying at buoy No. C99.—Kwong Sang Lung.

Sunghuan Maru, Japanese str., 1,563 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Swatow, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C10.—N.Y.K.

Sunning, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. R. Robertson, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B & S.

Seale, Norwegian str., 1,354 tons, Capt. P. J. Stolen, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C15.—Lee Fat Co.

CLEARANCES

October 4th.

Baron-Brillhagen, for Swatow. Chekiang, for Tientsin.

City of Khios, for Shanghai. Harunuma Maru, for Whampoa.

Linan, for Canton. Prosper, for Saigon.

Shiu Hing, for Macao. Shunchih, for Saigon.

Sunghuan Maru, for Canton. Sunning, for Canton.

Tailee No. 1, for Saigon. Tak Hing, for Antau.

Togooka Maru, for Shanghai. Tregonell, for Batavia.

Yung Fu, for Hongay.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise	Sunset
To-day	6.16 a.m.	6.07 p.m.
To-morrow	6.16 "	6.06 "
Sunday	6.16 "	6.05 "

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Goods not cleared by 9th October, 1928, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriters.

Agents, JESSSEN & CO., Hong Kong, 1st Oct., 1928. [673]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE "ELLERMAN" FAR EAST LINE.

From EUROPE.

THE Steamship "CITY OF KHIOS" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf, and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 9th October, 1928, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriters.

Agents, THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong, 2nd Oct., 1928. [6799]

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

AT THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.

Addressed From

Marine, Hong Kong

Hotel ...

Papad ...

Tseng ...

Herod ...

From

Camming, Hong Kong

Hotel ...

Dr. Henry ...

From

Camming, Hong Kong

Hotel ...

Dr. Henry ...

From

Camming, Hong Kong

Hotel ...

Dr. Henry ...

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Camming, Hong Kong

Hotel ...

Dr. Henry ...

From

Camming, Hong Kong

Hotel ...

Dr. Henry ...

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "ERMLAND" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf, and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 9th October, 1928, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriters.

Agents, JESSSEN & CO., Hong Kong, 2nd Sept., 1928. [6770]

BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

From KOBÉ & MOJI.

THE Steamship "TAKADA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf, and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 9th October, 1928, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriters.

Agents, MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Hong Kong, 2nd Oct., 1928. [6791]

TO THE PUBLISHERS

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INDO-CHINA STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HOESANG" "KWANGSANG" "HANGSANG" "FOOSHING"	Sun., 7th Oct., at 7 a.m. Wed., 10th Oct., at 7 a.m. Sun., 14th Oct., at 7 a.m. Wed., 17th Oct., at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHAL MOJI & KOBÉ	"NAMSANG"	Wed., 10th Oct., at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via AMOY	"SUISANG"	Sun., 21st Oct., at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"KWANGSANG"	Fri., 6th Oct., at 11 p.m.
SINGAPORE	"FOOKSANG"	Satur., 6th Oct., at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOESANG" "KUTSANG"	Fri., 12th Oct., at 3 p.m. Wed., 17th Oct., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Tues., 9th Oct., at 4 p.m.
SANDARAN	"MAUSANG"	Fri., 19th Oct., at 3 p.m.

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GLEN LINE.

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(To LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.)

Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	(via Oran)	31st Oct.
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL"	(via Oran)	14th Nov.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	(via Oran)	25th Dec.

To SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"	14th Oct.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	29th Oct.
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	15th Nov.
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	25th Nov.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.



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Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £48.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON

Cabin class ... £80.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Freight S.S. "Schlesien"	departure	13th Oct.
Pass. S.S. "DERFFLINGER"	departure	20th Oct.
Freight S.S. "Glasgow"	departure	9th Nov.
Pass. S.S. "BAARBRUECKEN"	departure	17th Nov.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa.

Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles.

Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA (Passenger steamers)

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI:

Cabin class ... £75.00. Intermediate class ... £45.00.

Freight M.S. "Trave"	due here	13th Oct.
Pass. S.S. "BAARBRUECKEN"	due here	20th Oct.
Freight S.S. "Glasgow"	due here	7th Nov.
Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ"	due here	19th Nov.

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG.

